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THIS WEATHER: - Fresh, gusty E. or S.E. wind. Fair. The strong monsoon wind signal (the black ball) was hoisted at 8.50 a.m. today.

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MONDAY, MAY 14, 1956.

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COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Making Sure Of
Safe Roads

FOR the second time this year a curfew of people have gone over the edge of the Praya into the harbour and drowned. The February tragedy, it will be recalled, resulted in the death of six people in similar circumstances only about half a mile from the point of last night's accident. It is pointless, however, simply to deplore the most unfortunate coincidence; pointless, too, to make the empty assertion that this ought not to have happened. The fact is that even with the best possible system of precautions, accidents occur.

But the question that must be asked is: are road safety precautions for the driver really adequate? And to answer it properly one has to go beyond Connaught Road West; it is a question that should be tested on every mile of road in the Colony where there is a possibility of a similar accident occurring.

That is all the public can ask. If the driver is at fault, as long as there are proper safeguards, no reasonable blame can be attached to the authorities. On the question of road safety there are a few observations to be made on the stretch of Connaught Road West on which last night's accident occurred.

It will be recalled that following the February tragedy, railings were erected along part of the road. Anyone who has seen them will agree that they constitute an adequate safeguard. And it would be hard to see how a fit and responsible driver could go over this part of the Praya now. He could, perhaps by driving his car at full speed at the barrier. But even then it would be difficult and the driver could no longer be regarded as responsible.

The jury investigating this accident also recommended more street lighting. Last night's accident occurred on a stretch of Connaught Road West, in a godown area between two gates that are apparently rarely if ever closed. The Praya is not protected. And the lighting can only be described as token. The road is quite wide and there are several jetties serving godowns opposite, but there are also many open spaces.

BEYOND the eastern gate, from Centre Street to the Star Ferry, a dense concentration of junks or raillings make it very difficult, though perhaps not impossible, for an accident to occur. But to return to Centre Street: if traffic is not to be diverted from this section at night to follow the tram route around the godowns and the gates closed (and it may be hard to justify this action on a public road) would it not be sensible to do two things: extend the railings along this section, and install good lighting on both sides of the road?

It is pointless to excuse the lack of precautions by saying that accidents of this kind are rare. Perhaps they are but the safeguards are still needed. Nor is it any use saying that drivers ought to be familiar with dangerous roads. Recent accidents show that some are not. A thorough check of all dangerous and exposed sections of the Colony's roads would surely be worthwhile to ensure that safety precautions are quite adequate; this must be considered a fair demand by the driving public.

THE PRESSURE IS ON

US Asked For Decision On China Trade Embargo

WASHINGTON CONCERN OVER PROBLEM

Washington, May 13. Japan, Britain and at least half a dozen other allied nations are pressing the United States for a decision on increasing Western trade with Red China, Administration officials said today.

Unless some action is forthcoming soon, these countries may decide to step up shipments to and from China on their own, experts here said. This would amount to destruction of the seven-year-old agreement barring shipment of strategic goods behind the Iron Curtain, they said.

These officials left no doubt that the Administration is split over what to do about the problem. By agreeing to relax international controls, it would be certain to arouse a storm of protest in Congress.

The United States itself has no trade with Red China and doesn't plan any. But the voluntary trade controls system established in Europe and Asia operates on a unanimous agreement basis.

The issue assumed international prominence when British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden conferred at the White House with President Eisenhower more than three months ago. The President and his advisers agreed to review Far Eastern trade "now and periodically." Sir Anthony was interested in clearing rubber and a long list of manufactured goods and materials for export to Red China.

Delay in acting on allied bids for more trade with the Reds results from failure within the Administration to find some compromise of conflicting views between various government agencies. Defence officials have been particularly reluctant to approve any major increase in trade with Red China.

Action by the top-level National Security Council, presided over by the President, has been complicated by strong congressional pressures against any relaxation. A Senate Committee only recently undertook an investigation of the Administration's decision two years ago to agree to more trade with Rumania and her Eastern European satellites.

Approval of more trade with Red China probably would spark an even bigger investigation. But indications are that the allies won't wait and that some sort of compromise will have to be worked out.

Officials cited a recent move by Britain to sell tractors to Red China. The British informed the United States of the sale after it was completed. This action is regarded here as a British warning that the trade issue cannot be put off until after the November elections. "Some Administration officials hope can be done," United Press.

Right-Wing Party Just Fails To Get Absolute Majority

Vienna, May 14. Final preliminary distribution of seats after completion of the second count was: People's Party 82, Socialists 75, Freedom Party 5 and Communists 3 seats.

These final results, which are subject to revision by the Ministry of the Interior but are not expected to change much, show that the People's Party has just failed to secure an absolute majority. If all the other parties were united, they could defeat

it by one vote in the House. But as the Freedom Party, which has five seats, is definitely a "bourgeois" anti-Marxist party such a combination is not probable.

But the People's Party majority is not great enough to allow them to try to rule alone and the results are considered in political circles here as proving that a new coalition of the two great parties will be essential.—Reuter.

Russia To Abolish Internment Camps

Moscow, May 13. All internment camps in the Soviet Union will be abolished within a year or eighteen months, a senior official of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) told a group of French socialists today.

The official disclosed this when he accompanied the group on a visit to a corrective labour camp at Tula, 80 miles from Moscow, which is run by the MVD.

The official said that in future there would be only two types of detention in ordinary prisons and in "corrective labour colonies."

Unlike the internment camps of the past, it would be forbidden to send the inmates of such camps to work on projects outside them.

TRIAL BY COURT
The official said that as a general rule, deportation of prisoners would now be forbidden, though it could still be applied to those convicted of specially grave political crimes. But this would be possible only after trial by a normal court.

Corrective labour colonies would contain factories within them in which the convicts would work.

The official said that a special commission set up to revise cases of people sentenced for "political" and counter-revolutionary crimes as well as crimes against the state had been ordered to finish its work and fully rehabilitate innocent people by October.—Reuter.

London, May 13. Mrs Eliza Luddett, believed to be the oldest woman in Britain, has died at Cuckfield, Sussex, aged 107.

As a child she was so weak and puny that the family doctor refused to permit her to attend school.—China Mail Special.

Actor Gravely Injured

Los Angeles, May 13. Film actor Montgomery Clift was seriously injured early today when the car he was driving struck a telephone pole as he was going home from a dinner party.

Mr Clift, 35, suffered severe facial cuts and bruises, a broken nose, and a possible brain concussion, his doctor said. He was taken to hospital.

Police said the car Mr Clift was driving was almost completely wrecked.—Reuter.

Pro-Germans Win

Saarbrücken, May 14. The three pro-German parties of the Saar today swept out of office the majority of mayors and district councils installed under the former pro-French regime of ex-Premier Johannes Hoffmann.

It was the first municipal and communal election held since these parties were licensed last year.

With nearly all votes counted at midnight the three pro-German parties received 70.1 per cent of the votes compared to only 29.2 per cent cast for Herr Hoffmann's Christian People's Party. The Communists received six per cent.—Reuter.

Europeans Shoot Down Moslems

Constantine, May 13. European residents, panicky from ceaseless extremist attacks, tonight shot to death six Moslems and wounded four.

The shooting began at 6 p.m. in the Jewish quarter and lasted half an hour.

The incident came 24 hours after armed European vigilantes had hunted down 27 persons, including three gendarmes, were wounded.

Sirens wailing on top of the Municipal Theatre building sent troops racing to key points minutes after gunfire was heard on the Rue de France.

A total of 19 Moslems, most of them terrorists, were killed and 27 persons, including three gendarmes, were wounded.

Sirens wailing on top of the Municipal Theatre building sent troops racing to key points minutes after gunfire was heard on the Rue de France.

CROUCHING FIGURE
Europeans sitting in an open air cafe opened fire when they saw a crouching figure who they said was a terrorist preparing to toss a grenade.

The ten Moslems were shot while racing for cover down the busy avenue.

Motorised Army units patrolled the town city of 116,000 population, to guard against possible rioting of the Moslem populace. The East Algerian capital and the surrounding area have been under a state of siege since last week's massive "rue de France" strikes against European farms there.

Meanwhile, in the Westernmost tip of Algeria, troops reinforced took positions in and around Tlemcen and Tassila. Armed reports that 1,500 armed Arab army was closing

in on Algeria's religious capital to try to conquer it and there, movement, the National Liberation Front.—United Press.



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British Communist Party Loses Its General Secretary

HARRY POLLITT RESIGNS

London, May 14. Mr Harry Pollitt, Britain's top Communist, today resigned his job as General Secretary of the British Communist Party because of ill health.

Party officials announcing this resignation, said that their 65-year-old leader would continue as their chairman.

Mr Pollitt will be succeeded in the office he has held for 26 years by Mr John Gollan, his assistant, who has been a prominent figure in the Party's executive.

Mr Pollitt has told his executive committee that he must take "a complete rest" on the advice of his doctor.

He added: "It would be unwise of me to continue in the future to carry out all the duties involved in the position of General Secretary."

In accepting his resignation, the Party executive today recorded "its deepest appreciation" for his leadership and asked him to take over the office of chairman, which he accepted.

his power as he grew old. He added however: "I believe he will remain for all time one of the great Marxist thinkers and one of the strongest leaders in the Soviet Union."—Reuter.

Razor-Slashing Affair

BOOKMAKER CHARGED

London, May 13. The police here today charged a 32-year-old bookmaker, named Francis Davidson, with assault and battery on Jack Comer, known as Jack Spot, king of London gangsters. The charge was made after interrogation lasting 20 hours.

Jack Spot was the victim of a razor attack in the heart of London 10 days ago and had to go to hospital where he had 80 stitches put in.

Since then, the police have kept Davidson, a gangster, under close surveillance in the Soho and Elephant and Castle districts of London. Finally they arrested Davidson as he was about to leave the country by air.

Jack Spot, a gang leader, protected certain bookmakers in return for payment from gangs who tried to rob them. The result has produced an underworld war for some time, which the police have been anxious to halt.—France-Press.

STOP PRESS

JETS CRASH AT SEK KONG

Shortly after 11 a.m. today two Venom jet fighters were taking off from the RAF strip at Sek Kong when the leading aircraft collapsed on the runway.

To avoid a collision it is thought that the second pilot pulled his aircraft into the air before he had reached flying speed. The result was that his plane stalled off the ground some distance from the end of the runway.

The plane caught fire, and the pilot died from his injuries. The pilot of the leading aircraft, F/Lt A. Madden, was uninjured.

Marshall's Gloomy Broadcast To People Of Singapore

"A WEEK OF ANGUISHED SOUL-SEARCHING"

London, May 13. Mr David Marshall, Chief Minister of Singapore and leader of the all-party delegation to the constitutional conference in London, said in a recorded broadcast to Singapore on Saturday:

Frogman's Death

EDEN'S 3 DEMANDS

From CHAPMAN PINCHER

London, May 14. The case of frogman Crabb is to be thrashed out by the Combined Intelligence Committee—Britain's highest authority.

At this secret meeting of chiefs of MI6, the secret service and the Forces Intelligence departments, the facts of how Lionel Crabb died under Russian warships in Portsmouth harbour will be disclosed in full.

The purpose of the meeting is to meet the three demands from Sir Anthony Eden which are an essential part of the "disciplinary action" he has taken to prevent any repetition of such an embarrassing situation.

Demand No. 1 — the experts must find some way of allowing closer political control by ministers over intelligence without stifling the initiative of agents or spreading information too widely.

CLOSER CONTROL
Demand No. 2 — there must be closer control by the intelligence chiefs over what is happening in their departments.

Demand No. 3 — the system whereby "free-lance" agents like Crabb are employed by the intelligence departments must be reviewed and tightened.

The committee may decide the only solution will be to follow the United States lead and appoint a highly influential man to be chief of the intelligence departments.

Britain's joint intelligence bureau, headed by Sir Kenneth Strong, functions as the central clearing house for intelligence information but exercises no control over policy.—London Express Service.

Collective Fines

Nicosia, May 13. The Governor of Cyprus, General Sir John Harding, today imposed collective fines totalling £5,000 on two areas of the town of Paphos in western Cyprus. Numerous attacks against British troops have been made there in the past few months.—France-Press.

"Your delegation has had a week of anguished soul-searching. I personally am convinced that it would be wrong, very wrong, and very dangerous to our health, to accept half measures.

"We must have an end of colonial rule, sovereignty in normal times in our territory, or nothing at all.

"Today and on Tuesday, we again face squarely the final decision on the main issues. By Friday and certainly not later than next Friday, there will either be a general agreement or a concrete breakdown.

This last week has been the most difficult so far, with the probability of worse to come. There has been very heavy weather from the Colonial Office with strong undercurrents of differences within the delegation.

"There has been some progress made on the basic framework of the constitution and considerable progress on the issues of a single Singapore citizenship on a parity with all other Dominion citizens, as well as on Malayisation and the public services commission.

On the main issues, however, there is a jagged barrier-reef across the whole horizon as I see it.

"This week, President Eisenhower is reported to have said in respect of another matter that no agreement is better than a bad agreement.

"With that attitude, I am in wholehearted support. I believe that in the context of our existing conditions and the grave threat of organised malice, half a bridge is worse than no bridge. It is imperative for our stability that we return to Singapore with the full reality of Democracy.

"In the normal course of Colonial history, every forward step has been considered a worthwhile advance; and from that point of view, what is being offered to us now by Her Majesty's Government is an appreciable advance.

"But in the unique circumstances of Singapore today, a stencil democracy would be fatal to the long-term survival of Democracy... any agreement that compels us to come back to England for more would undermine the stability we must establish, and the principle of racial harmony and

inter-racial respect between East and West, which is the very heartbeat of a healthy Singapore.

"If we return to Singapore with half measures and immediately campaign for more, as we must, it will be very difficult to control the currents of racial antagonism — and once racial antagonism comes to the surface, we are finished—that will be the end of peace, of prosperity, of any hope of truly healthy growth. And if Democracy is associated with this process then there can be little question of establishing Democracy in Singapore."—France-Press.

BULGANIN'S PROPOSAL TO JAPAN

Moscow, May 13. Soviet Premier, last week suggested that Japan and Russia should exchange ambassadors and establish diplomatic relations instead of waiting for a peace treaty, Japanese sources revealed here today.

The sources said that Marshal Bulganin suggested this on Wednesday when he saw Mr Ichiro Kono, Japanese Agriculture Minister, negotiating a fisheries agreement with Russia, at an interview in the Kremlin.

Japanese sources said they were planning to leave for Tokyo on Tuesday unless the Russian terms were improved. They are willing to put the

short-term fisheries treaty into immediate effect without political conditions.—Reuter.

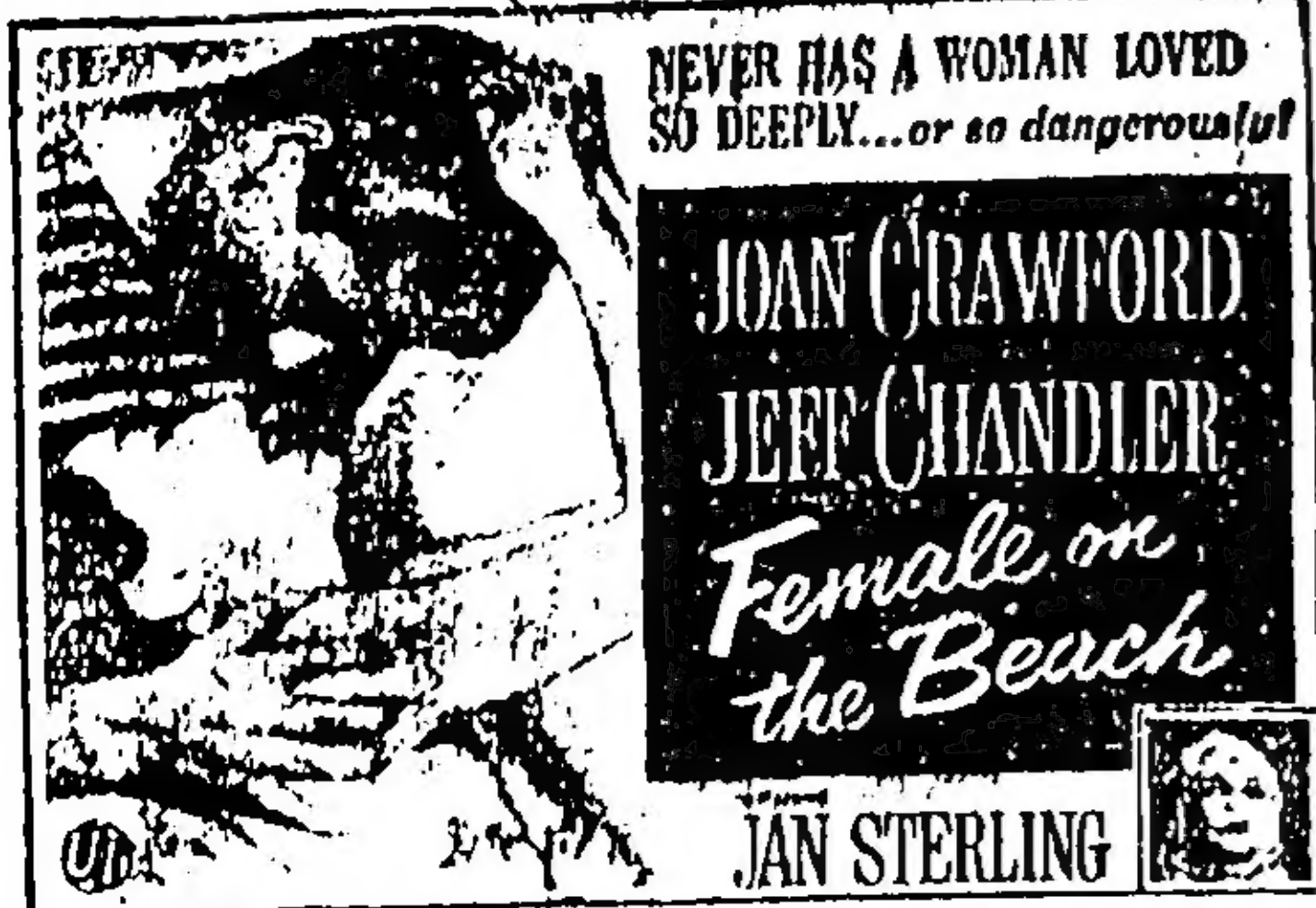
Robot Operates Film Performance

West Bromwich, May 13. The first automation cinema programme in Britain — and possibly the world — was shown to an unimpressed audience at the West Bromwich Queen's cinema here.

The "robot" put on the lights, opened the curtains, and switched on the sound. The film appeared. The operation went off without a hitch.—China Mail Special.

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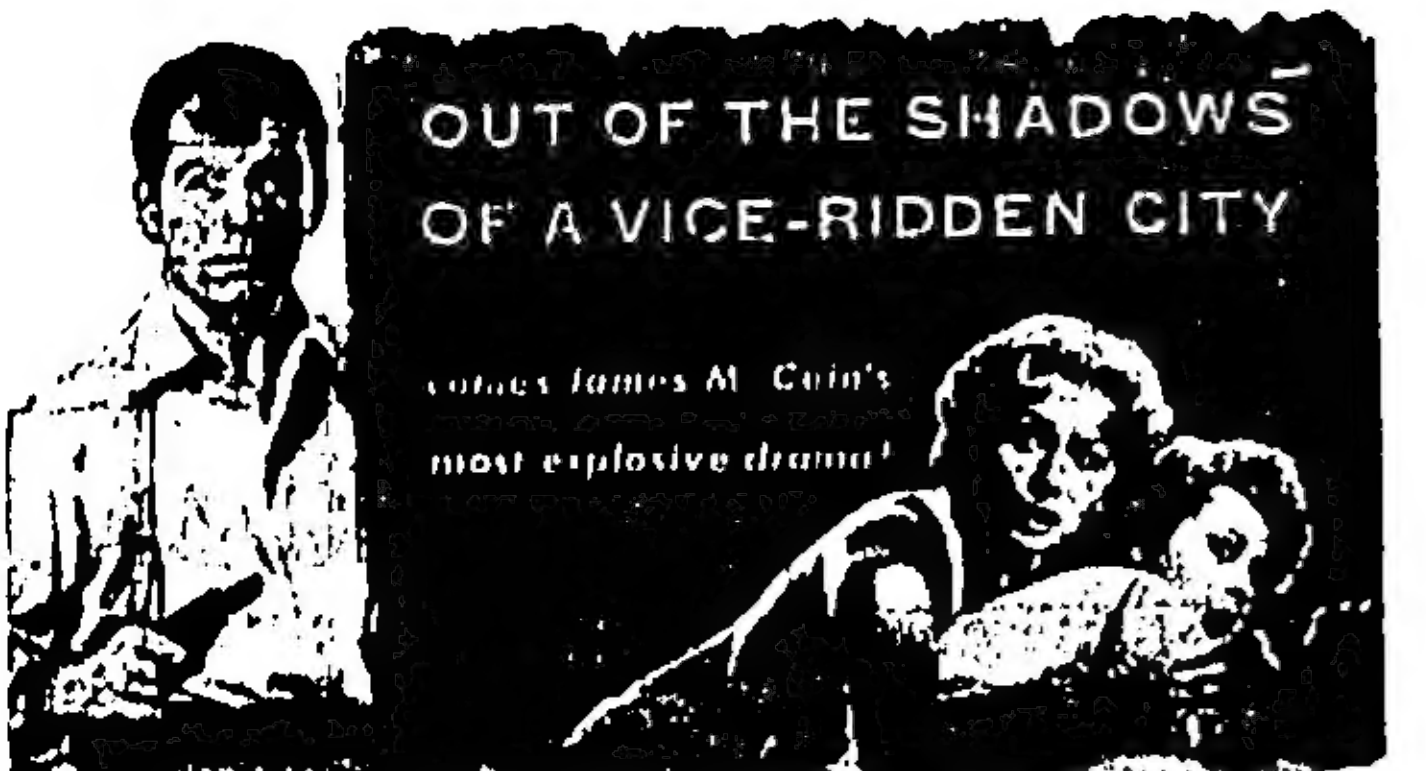
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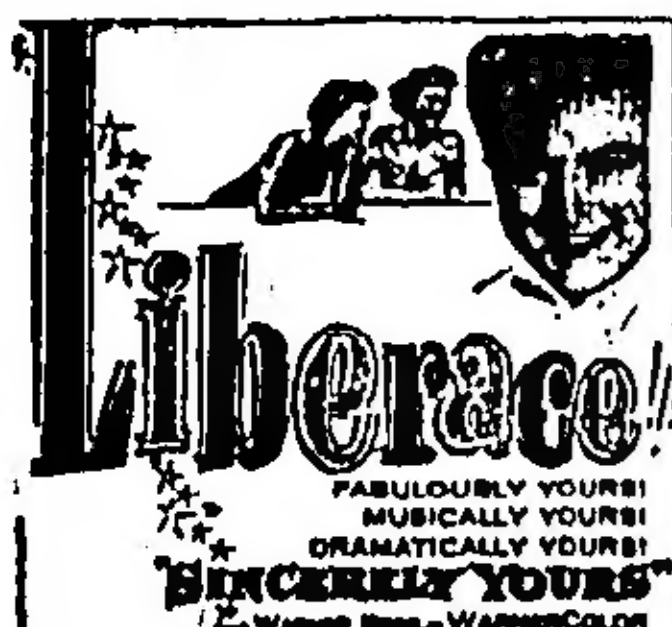
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DIPLOMACY BETTER THAN UN DEBATE

Hammaraskjold Hints At Way To Solve Mid East Problem

By John Herffernan

New York, May 13.

A return to "quiet diplomacy" in the Middle East rather than public debate in the United Nations Security Council was hinted at by Mr Dag Hammaraskjold, the United Nations Secretary-General, in Press conference statements over the weekend supplementing the report on his recent mission.

The Secretary-General hopes that Israel on one hand and the Arab states of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, on the other can be persuaded to "play down" border incidents, which he conceded are inevitable in the next few weeks, so that the ceasefire agreements can be given a chance to work.

PARSON WITH MIDAS TOUCH

Perth, May 13.

A clergyman here who gave away \$180 to his congregation has had the investment returned five-fold.

The Rev. J. Barnall, pastor of the Gospel Light-house Church, Perth, handed each member of the congregation \$1 to use as a "talent."

Within a month he was handed \$750 which will help to pay for a new church.

Most successful financiers were a couple who turned \$1 into \$37 by running a home bakery.—China Mail Special.

MOSCOW ATTACKS NATO

Paris, May 13.

The Soviet Tass news agency today published a statement strongly attacking the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

The statement, broadcast by radio Moscow said: "The Soviet Union, as well as all other peaceful nations is against NATO. It condemns this aggressive bloc and will continue to do so."

The statement referred to the last meeting of the NATO foreign ministers in Paris earlier this month and attacked "the attempts of NATO organisers at giving it certain economic aspects and to justify it by the so-called Soviet menace."

Tass said that regardless of "camouflage," NATO was "an aggressive bloc, contrary to the interests of peace" and represented a danger to the peoples of Europe and Asia alike.

The fact that the Soviet Union had not been allowed to join NATO "proves its aggressive character," the statement declared.—France-Press.

Opium Found In Bus

Kuala Lumpur, May 14.

There were no claimants for 10 pounds' weight of opium found in a bus travelling from here to Kuantan today.

A senior police officer found the opium in a basket.

He confiscated it and none of the passengers came forward to admit to owning it.

There were no arrests.—Reuter.

New East German Divorce Law

Berlin, May 13.

East German women can gain a divorce if their husbands prevent them from taking a job or participating in public life.

The East German trade union newspaper Tribune said that under the new family law these husbands would be guilty of grossly violating women's equal rights, which is a major ground for divorce.—China Mail Special.

Once again, Mr Hammaraskjold gave public expression to his confidence in the desire of the Israeli and Arab states to work towards peace.

Friendly Co-operation

The Secretary-General would not go so far as to confirm that he was advising the major powers to adopt "hands off" policy in the suggestion in his report that they refrain from trying to "impose solutions from outside."

He said that he thought the parties concerned should be given "friendly co-operation" but that it would not be helpful if they were told "from the outside" what they should do.

The United States would like to see another early meeting of the Security Council take steps to maintain the "momentum" of Mr Hammaraskjold's mission. It is the United States view that Mr Hammaraskjold has a "continuing role" to play.

He was emphatic in saying that he was not willing himself to make any recommendations on what should happen next. But he did assure all parties that they could have the Secretary-General's co-operation if they wanted.

Obviously Hoping

Another impression Mr Hammaraskjold left with correspondents was that he could not see the value of a Security Council meeting in the near future. This view is shared by several other members of the Council, although others are known to be of the opinion that the Council should at least meet to record its satisfaction with the results obtained by Mr Hammaraskjold.

The Secretary-General is obviously hoping that progress can be made on local arrangements in regard to the "core" spots—the El Ajlaj demilitarised zone between Egypt and Israel; Lake Tiberias between Israel and Syria; and the Jordan-Israel border.—Reuter.

Churchill Returns

London, May 13.

Sir Winston Churchill and his wife arrived by air at Biggin Hill airport in Kent today from Aachen in West Germany.

Sir Winston received the Charlemagne "European" award at Aachen. He also met President Theodor Heuss and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, while in West Germany.—France-Press.

London, May 13.

The wife of a farm labourer, Mrs Gladys Deeks, has received £350 sterling from the British museum for a ninth century Anglo-Saxon ring she dug up in her garden.

She and her husband thought it was brass.—China Mail Special.

ANTI-POLIO CAMPAIGN



Britain's campaign against poliomyelitis took an historic turn this month when the first British children to be injected with anti-polio vaccine received their shots in clinics throughout the country of Middlesex. Picture top shows—group of mothers waiting with their children outside the Middlesex Council (Central Hendon) Clinic; at bottom, nine-year-old Linda Berry sits on her mother's lap as she receives her injection from Dr M. Bodkin, Middlesex County Council's Area Medical Officer.—Express Photo.

Yugoslavia & France In Agreement

Belgrade, May 13.

President Tito said here today on his return from his state visit to France that he had found Yugoslav and French views to be identical on disarmament, aid to underdeveloped countries, and relations with Eastern Europe.

He told a crowd assembled at the station square after stepping out of the presidential Blue Train that he had met "great understanding in France."

"We spoke openly on all problems. We told them our opinions on all problems and they did the same."

Doubts Dispersed

He had found understanding about relations with Eastern European countries as French leaders realised that to improve relations meant a contribution to peace.

There was no place for doubt that French-Yugoslav links, strong in the past, did not exist any more. On the contrary, these links were closer now.

President Tito said he had found a warm welcome and sympathy when he passed through Italy and Switzerland. "Our visit was a journey of peace and we have great friends in all these countries."

This was because the aim of his visit accorded with the aims of Yugoslav foreign policy, with efforts for co-operation among nations on an equal basis and for maintaining peace.

Great Pleasure

It had been easy to dispel any doubts that Yugoslavia was now changing her foreign policy "because the people over there understand us."

On the other hand it had been a great pleasure to find that in certain problems he completely agreed with the French statement, particularly over aid to backward countries.

Also he agreed with the French that it was necessary to make all efforts to achieve peace.

German Flag Torn Down

Hanover, May 13.

Four British soldiers were arrested by the military police at Hameln in Lower Saxony today after they allegedly had pulled down a West German flag, tore it to shreds and tossed it into the Weser River.

The soldiers were said to have handed down the flag from atop the life-saving headquarters in Hameln. When German police chased them, they tore the flag and hurled it into the Weser, the police said.

The soldiers, whose names were not given, were arrested shortly afterwards by the British military police. All four were stationed in Hameln.—France-Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY



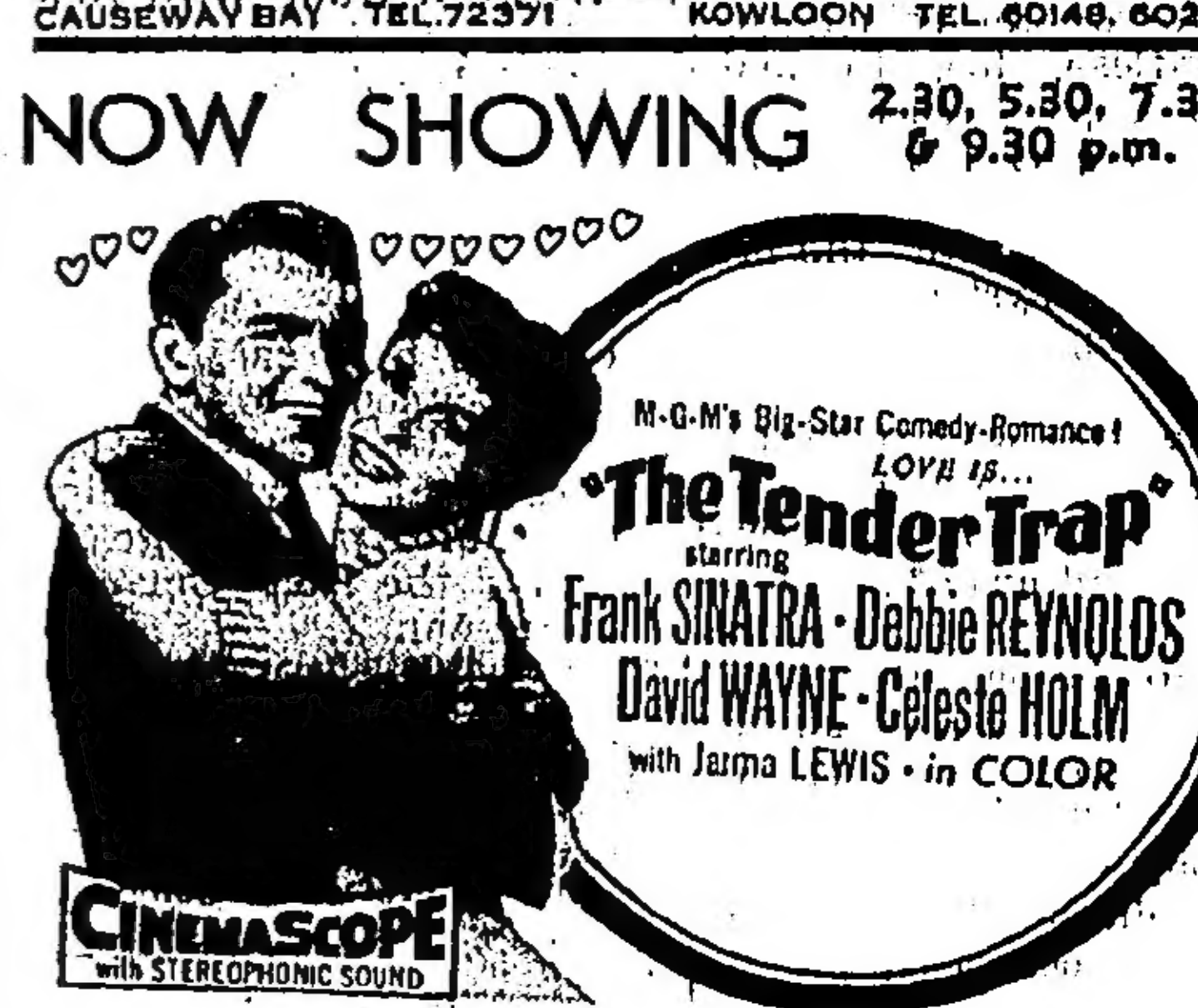
GARY COOPER in his role of roles—CINEMASCOPE—WARNERCOLOR

COMING SOON Winner of 4 Academy Awards! "MARTY" Ernest Borgnine — Betty Blair

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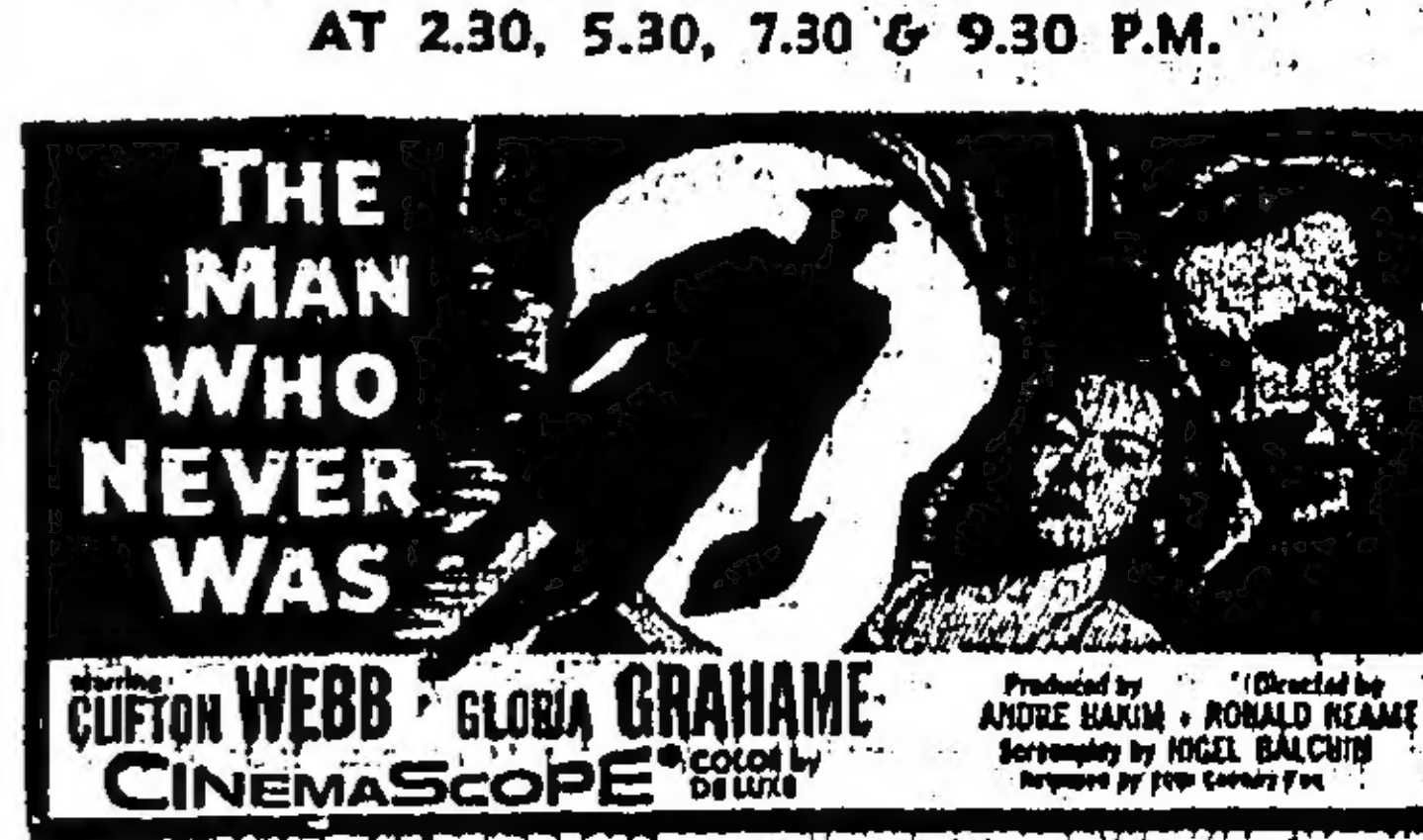
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NEXT CHANGE



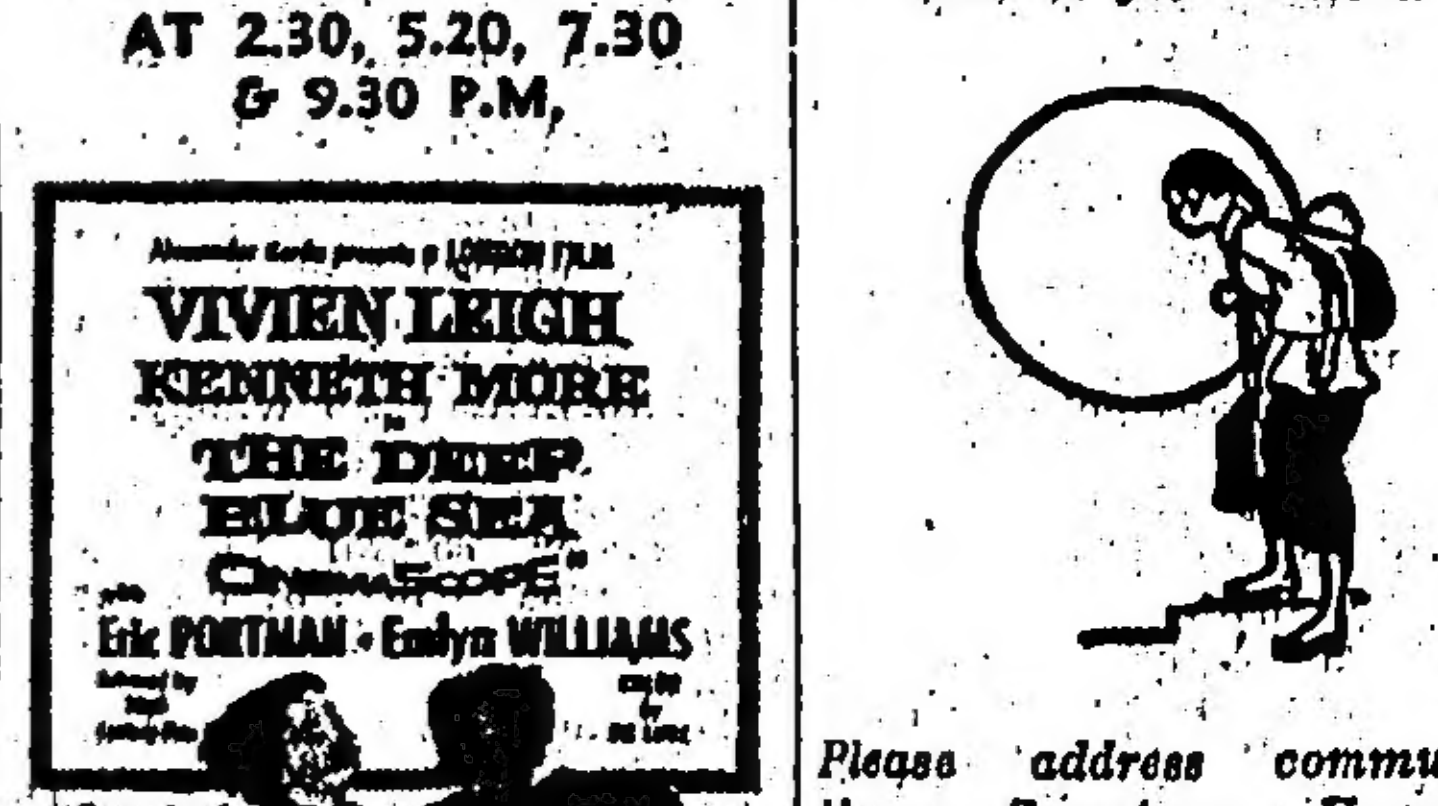
CINEMASCOPE with STEREOGRAPHIC SOUND

NEXT CHANGE

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



CINEMASCOPE with STEREOGRAPHIC SOUND

NEXT CHANGE

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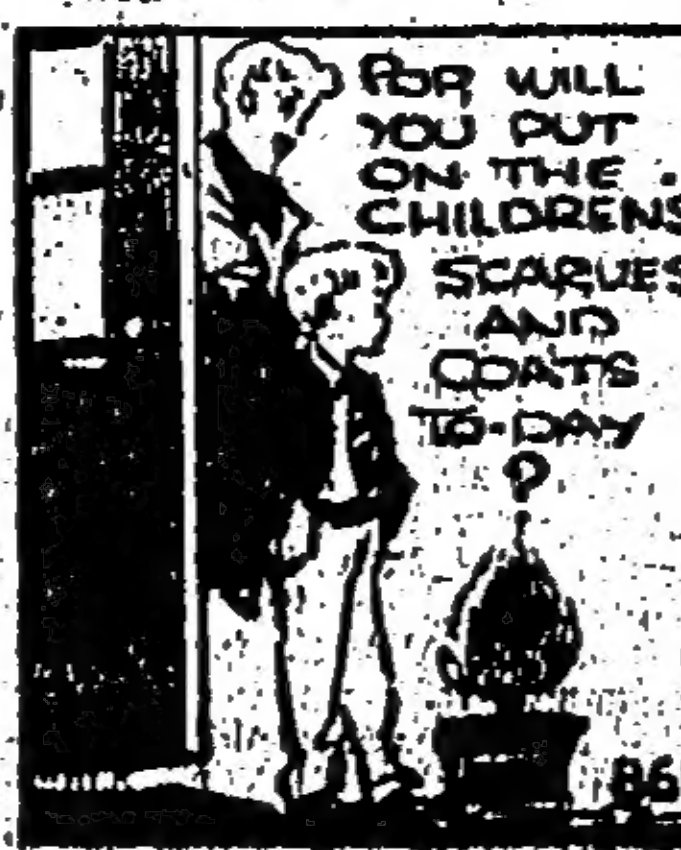
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Communist Brainwashing Investigation

Washington, May 13. Chairman John L. McClellan announced today he will ask the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee to hold open hearings aimed at correcting "serious misconceptions" about Communist brainwashing techniques.

He said he felt that the thoroughness with which the subcommittee conducted the "operation" during the Korean War and since, the more the public knows about the techniques, the better it will be able to guard against them.

The subcommittee staff is already questioning witnesses in closed sessions. A full list of the Senate subcommittee members is being prepared by Sen. Charles McNamara, who is in charge of the subcommittee.

GAIN UNDERSTANDING

Mr. McClellan said that "a great deal has been written on the subject but there are still serious misconceptions and a basic misunderstanding of the Communist programme."

"It is felt that through public hearings, the subcommittee will gain an understanding and inform the public of how the so-called 'brainwashing' programme operates and, most important, how it may be counteracted in the future," he said.

Mr. McClellan, in announcing that he will ask the subcommittee to hold open hearings on the subject, said "the technique employed by the Communists indicates that a well thought out programme was put into effect regarding American prisoners of war" in North Korea.

VIOLATION

He said "much of what occurred was in violation of the Geneva convention."

Mr. McClellan said the subcommittee also will look into treatment of American civilian prisoners still held by the Chinese Communists.

"The many phases of the programme from personal treatment to intensive indoctrination or schooling resulted in numerous cases of prisoners signing pro-Communist and false confessions," Mr. McClellan said. —United Press.

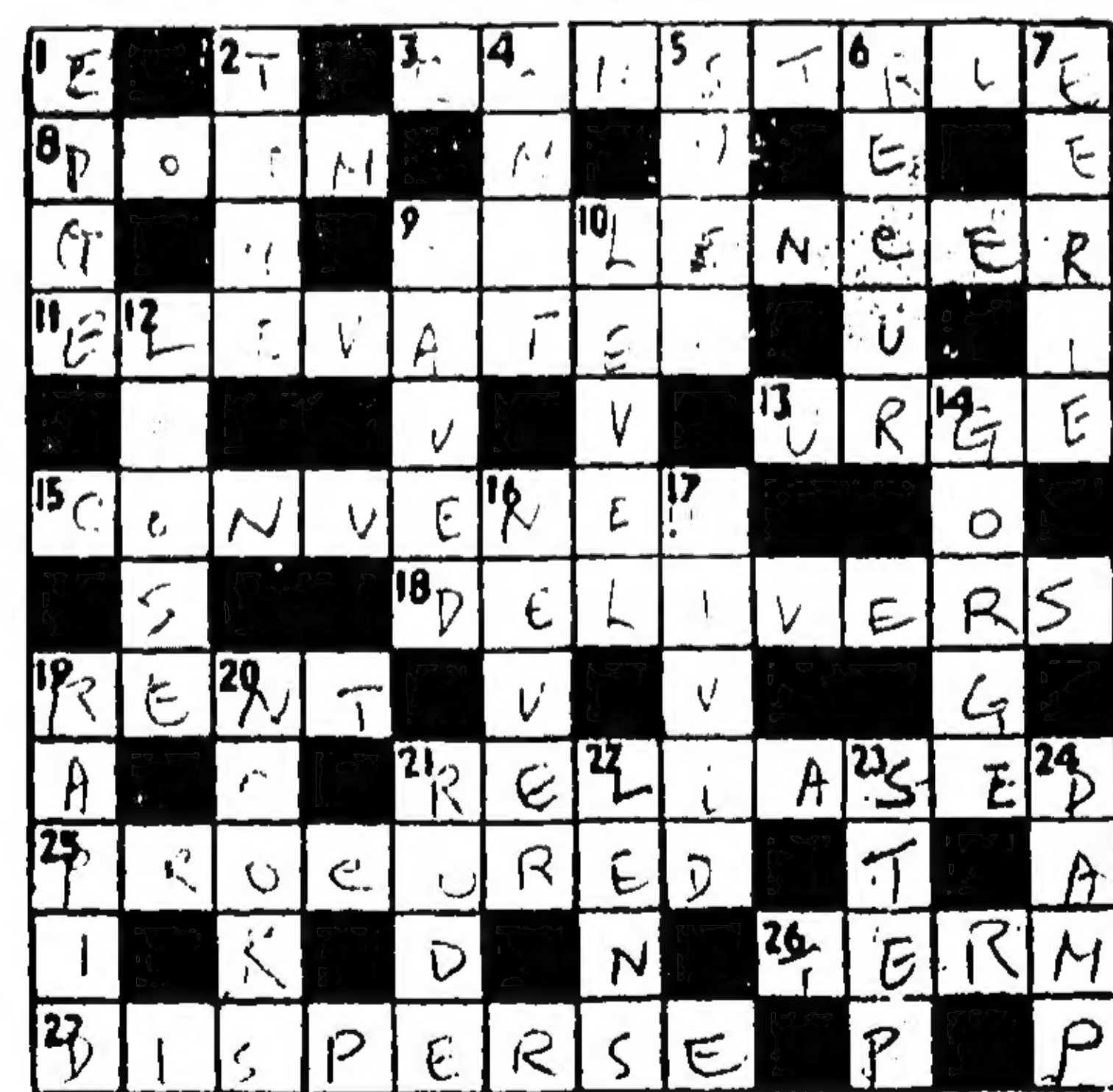
Columbus, Ohio, May 13.

Police here have held a 30-year-old woman who was alleged to have poured a caustic cleaning solution over her husband while he slept.

The husband was in hospital with serious burns over a large part of his body.

Doctors said he might lose the sight in both eyes. —China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Translate word for word (8).
8 Destiny (4).
9 Gag (8).
11 Exhalted (8).
13 Press (4).
15 Called together (8).
18 Hands over (8).
19 Term (4).
21 Set free (8).
23 Obtained (8).
26 Period (4).
27 Scatter (8).

DOWN
1 Border (4).
2 Volume (4).
4 Leave out (4).
5 Prosecuted (4).
6 Repeated (8).
7 Unearthly (8).
9 Rescued (8).
10 Flat (8).
12 Slack (8).
14 Eat greedily (8).
16 At no time (8).
17 Plunged (8).
19 Swift (8).
20 Reassured (8).
22 Insuperior (4).
24 Opted (4).
25 Walk (4).
26 Moist (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Canals, 4 Romps, 7 Belated, 8 Unity, 9 Exalted, 11 Intrude, 13 Ascend, 16 Strut, 18 Rallied, 20 Salute, 21 Seeped, 23 Downward, 24 Curve, 26 Drawn, 27 Denuded, 28 Reduce, 29 Meditate, 30 Swayed, 32 Interval, 33 Measles, 35 Issues, 36 Untrue, 38 Chase, 39 Dried.

Algeria

REBELS INFILTRATE INTO CONSTANTINE JEWISH QUARTER

Algiers, May 13.

At least 24 persons have been killed and nearly 50 injured in acts of terrorism and in clashes between rebels and security forces in Algeria this weekend.

The highest casualty figures came from Constantine, the third largest city in the country, where rebels infiltrated yesterday into the Jewish quarter and hurled a bomb into a restaurant, injuring all ten customers.

Streets Deserted

In the ensuing battle between rebels and the police, 18 persons were killed and another 27 injured as fighting continued up and down narrow winding streets, with the rebels dodging in and out of shops.

Security forces kept a battery trained on the Bab el Gorge, one of Constantine's natural gateways, through which the rebels attempted to converge on the city.

The fighting died down during the morning, leaving the city streets mainly deserted. A few people ventured out for church but hurried back immediately to their homes.

Elsewhere in Algeria, there were killings, kidnappings, arson and sabotage. A young European girl who was out for a walk with her young man in the market place at Oran, was struck down by two rebels, who then fled.

Vines Destroyed

A Moslem was found with his throat cut in a kitchen, where another man was wounded and a third kidnapped. Near Beni Mouslem, a security patrol stopped a ten-wheeled Moslem girl and found in a basket she was carrying a large quantity of ammunition.

Outside Bouadi, Menadi all 700 vines in a French Moslem's vineyard were destroyed. —France-Press.

Girl Eats With Feet

Freetown, May 13.

Two-year-old Elizabeth is the wonder girl in her village, "Bundunin" in Sierra Leone. She was born without hands but she has learnt to eat with her feet. She performs various simple tasks for herself and has been accepted as a playmate by the other children in the village. —China Mail Special.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS PROTEST

Buenos Aires, May 13.

CATHOLIC student demonstrators, about 2,000 strong, today marched through the streets of Buenos Aires to protest against the resignation of the Minister of Education, Adolfo Del Oro Maini.

The Minister announced his resignation from Lima, where he is attending an inter-American meeting of education ministers.

He tendered his resignation after student organisations hostile to his policy, had occupied schools and university buildings as a protest.

This action led to clashes between Catholic and anti-Catholic students in Cordoba and Buenos Aires, in which 22 students were injured.

The anti-Catholic students' objection to Del Oro Maini's policy is the recent Government decree authorising the creation of private universities, run by Catholic organisations.

If the Government accepts the resignation, it could be serious trouble, since the Church and most Catholic organisations might join the opposition.

The Government is also faced with a 24-hour strike of bank and insurance company employees for higher wages, fixed for tomorrow. —France-Press.

Wells Better Than War Statues

Belgrade, May 13.

Yugoslavs are complaining about stereotyped, mass produced war memorials and monuments which have little if any artistic value.

Complaints have appeared in the Press that it was only too common to see bronze or stone soldiers, workers and peasants in the fake heroic attitudes, with outstretched arms, contorted face muscles, and ridiculous expressions meant to be heroic but which in fact were pathetic.

Few of the 15,000 memorials which villages in a postwar monument mania had set up in their main squares, had any artistic pretensions. They were mostly cast or sculptured in what amounted to mass production.

REPULSIVE

Such monuments "are repulsive rather than moving," the Belgrade newspaper Politika wrote. Though the intention to set up a monument to the National Liberation War was fine enough, the results often falsified history with their mock heroism.

Politika suggested that village communities would have done much better to spend their money on building memorial schools, or houses of culture or wells as memorials.

Monuments were sometimes found in outlying villages where there was not even a water supply.

It urged that in future public competitions should be held for the design of new monuments, to be judged by a jury who understood something of art and the needs of the people. —China Mail Special.

Moroccan Army Sworn In

Rabat, May 13.

The Moroccan army comes into existence today in a formal swearing-in ceremony in the Sultan's palace courtyard.

The Sultan's son, Prince Moulay Hassan, who is chief of the new army's staff, will read the oath that the first 15,000 soldiers will repeat after him.

Best Proof

Tomorrow the troops will stage an impressive march past.

The army is mostly made up of the former French army Moroccan troops which have been handed over to the new state with their equipment and their leaders, including French non-commissioned officers. "Our army will be the best proof of our independence," the Sultan said yesterday, "and the best defence of the national dignity and integrity of our country."

The new Moroccan army was busy last night trying on its new beret, the only thing different from the French uniforms. It is a green beret with a red ribbon and the chevron star.

Besides 10 battalions of 9,000 former French Moroccan troops there is a Battalion of sharpshooters, 650 artillerymen with 18 cannon of 105 mm and 450 men manning seven 13-ton tanks and 17 armoured vehicles. The tanks are manned mostly by French soldiers. The French officers will wear the flat cap of the Moroccan officers.

Some 2,000 men arrived Saturday morning from the Spanish zone. They are Moroccan troops with their Spanish officers. They came in brand-new trucks.

French Pilots

Reports that uninvited Moroccan liberation army soldiers would come to the parade and try to participate were denied by Moroccan officials.

But several bands of former rebels were reported to be marching toward Rabat.

Officials said France had also given Morocco a number of planes which will zoom over the parade on Monday with the chevron colours—green star on a red background.

French pilots will pilot these planes until Moroccan pilots have been trained. —United Press.

GLIDING RECORD

Paris, May 13.

France's Major Fontestiles today broke the world gliding record to a fixed destination, talks with Soviet officials in Paris this morning and landed this afternoon at Dax, after covering 870 kilometres (about 415 miles).

The previous record was 636 kilometres (about 394 miles). —France-Press.

Pest-Catching Contest

Djakarta, May 13.

More than 6,000 school-children in Surakarta, Central Java, declared war on the flies, mosquitoes and rats during a campaign to make them health conscious.

The authorities organised a pest-catching contest with prizes paid on the delivery of squashed insects and dead rodents. The children produced 197,652 flies, 31,350 mosquitoes and 1,194 rats. —China Mail Special.

East German Non-Communist Leaders Criticised

Berlin, May 13.

MEMBERS of the Liberal Democratic Party—the largest non-Communist Party in East Germany—are for the first time in years publicly criticising their leaders for co-operating with Communists.

Growing dissatisfaction came to light in a recent public debate, reported by its newspaper, Der Morgen.

One of 300 members attending stated bluntly that he disagreed with the party leaders' approval of the building-up of socialism—the main programme of the ruling Socialist Unity (Communist) Party. Some speakers doubted whether the East German drive for

Substituting For The Queen



The young lady in the picture is Miss Caroline Sale, daughter of the Crown Equerry. She is shown substituting for the Queen at a rehearsal of the Trooping the Colour ceremony. She is mounted on Atlanta, one of four horses from which the Queen's mount will be chosen for the big occasion. —Central Press Photo.

Russians Realise War Out Of Question

Washington, May 13.

The presidential aide, Mr. Harold Stassen, said today that Russian officials now realised that war could not be regarded as a means of settling disputes in this age of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

Mr. Stassen, President Eisenhower's adviser on disarmament, said on a television programme that the new Soviet attitude stemmed from the summit meeting between Russian leaders and President Eisenhower in Geneva last summer.

Right Balance

He said that since that meeting the Russians were "just as aware as we are of what a tragedy a war would be in this modern age."

Mr. Stassen also said the Administration was re-examining its foreign aid programme in an effort to see how much more emphasis should be put on economic aid rather than military to offset Russia's economic penetration of underdeveloped areas.

He emphasised that it was difficult to obtain "the right balance" between economic and military aid.

He also said that the shipment of American arms to Israel now would be "against Israel's interest and against peace" in the Middle East. He said that an Arab-Israeli arms race "would increase the danger of war" in the area.

Mr. Stassen was questioned about his recent disarmament talks with Soviet officials in London. He said he was "hopeful and prayerful" that a disarmament agreement eventually would be reached. He said some progress was made in London but a "big gap" still remained between Russian and Western disarmament views.

He said the Russian refusal to accept Mr. Eisenhower's plan

US Vehicle Registrations

Washington, May 13.

Some 62,700,395 motor vehicles were registered in the United States last year, an increase of 4,197,145 over 1953 and more than twice the total for 1945, the Federal Bureau of Public Roads reported last night.

The total included 52,173,234 motor-cars, 10,391,912 commercial lorries and vans and 255,249 buses. California was the biggest car-owning state with 8,189,022 registrations.

New York was second with 4,642,728. —China Mail Special.

Alexandria, May 13.

Ten thousand Arab boys scouts are expected to attend the second Arab Jamboree to be held at Abuhir, near Alexandria, from July 25 to August 4, the Egyptian Boys Scouts Association announced here.

Many boys scouts will come from distant Moslem countries, from Morocco to Indonesia. —China Mail Special.

Republicans Jubilant Over Ike's Health

By Paul Scott Rankine

Washington, May 13.

President Eisenhower relaxed at his Gettysburg farm today in good spirits after a highly favourable medical checkup—expected to be his last before the presidential election in November.

The Republican Press today gave jubilant headlines to the doctors' report which showed the President as having recovered from his heart attack last September.

There were strong overtones of presidential election politics in the White House presentation of the "head-to-toe" report, with all its technical but intimate details—the most complete ever issued on the physical condition of a United States President.

Limitations

The Republicans hope that this complete if unconventional frankness will offset the attempts of Democrats to use the President's health as an issue in the election campaign. But the Democrats are concentrating not on the actual health of the President but on the limitations he has placed on his activities in order to preserve that health.

Democratic spokesmen therefore continued over the weekend to play on the theme that the United States in these critical times needs a full time working President rather than a part time semi-retired chairman of the board of directors. Republican confidence, are not particularly worried by these charges.

They know that President Eisenhower is one of the most popular of Presidents in recent times, and it is rare for the electorate to reject a president who seeks re-election after only one term in office.

Television Time

In addition the Republican Party has increased funds at its disposal to drive home to the American people that Mr. Eisenhower's Administration is responsible for the current atmosphere of peace and prosperity.

They have already contracted for more than two million dollars (£714,000 sterling) worth of radio and television time for the President, who has said his health will not permit him to stump the country in numerous personal appearances.

Republicans are pitifully short of such funds. They have also to resolve basic differences between southern conservatives and northern liberals and must await three months until the party convention determines their candidates.

The leading Democratic candidates, Mr. Adlai Stevenson and Senator Estes Kefauver, are at present campaigning for the support of the key state of California at the party convention. The rival Democratic candidates, including any new issue to enliven their campaigns, are not attracting nationwide interests, however.

They continue to debate such well worn issues as the night of the former, the Middle East question, segregation, and civil rights.

Defeated Dewey

But even the most jubilant Republicans show that much can happen in the next six months to discredit the basic Republican theme of "peace and prosperity."

They also remember the upset of 1948, when President Truman, despite a very much deeper split in his party than is discernible today, soundly defeated the highly favoured and over-confident Republican candidate, Governor Thomas Dewey. —Reuter.

WOMAN'S ANGLE

Melbourne, May 13.

Mrs Janet Hollis of Bendigo, Victoria, sat holding a fishing line in Lake Weroona one sunny day when a fisheries inspector walked up.

"Your name?" asked the inspector. "Janet Hollis," she replied. "Where is your licence to fish?" asked the inspector. "I'm not fishing," she replied. "You're only holding the rod for my husband."

After her husband had told the court that he held a fishing licence Bendigo police court magistrate said: "I'm afraid I will have to give the lady the benefit of the doubt." He dismissed the charge against her for fishing without a licence. —China Mail Special.

Melbourne, May 13.

People in the state of Victoria appear to be forgetful, according to the list of lost unclaimed property set down for sale by the Victorian Railways.

It includes an inner-spring mattress, 18 sacks of brown coal, a motor car, a portable oil engine, a radio, a pair of jeans, a motor car body, six large tin of jam and a set of automobile shock absorbers. —China Mail Special.

FIGHT WITH DEADLY SNAKE

Durban, South Africa, May 13.

Mr Lawrence Seate, aged 29, caught a 6ft 4in black mamba in his back hands and struggled to keep it coiled round his neck for three hours until help arrived.

He was walking alone beside a canal near Durban when he saw the black mamba slithering into the canal. He followed and attacked it with his bare hands.

After a difficult struggle in the water he managed to get a grip on the snake's head. He wound its length round his neck and with one hand grasping the snake behind the head and the other the tail, carried it to a nearby house, from which help was called. —China Mail Special.

Even Worms Forget Like Humans

San Francisco, May 13.

Certain marine worms are just like humans, Mr W. J. Coppock, a graduate student in the Department of Psychology of the University of California has decided. His research has disclosed that the worms will learn, forget, and then remember again.

Mr Coppock's research was concerned with what psychologists call "extinction" and "spontaneous recovery" of common sand worms.

Extinction may be defined as "forgetting" and spontaneous recovery as "remembering."

Mr Coppock taught four worms the trick of swimming out of a glass tube to get food whenever a light was flashed on them. They learned quickly, responding to the light within 30 seconds after fewer than 20 lessons.

FOOLED THEM

Next, Mr Coppock taught the worms to forget the trick. He forced them—flashing the light and withholding the food. Soon they forgot that a flash of light once meant food. They remained in their glass tubes, waiting for their two regular meals each day.

Mr Coppock then suspended his experiments for two days. Then he flashed the light again. The worms emerged from their tubes although they did not receive food.

"They remembered the trick they had been trained to forget," he said.

He hopes this type of work will enable him to find out more about the relationships between the structures of an organism's nervous system and its behaviour. —China Mail Special.

POLICE BAND LEAVES FOR BRITAIN

Kuala Lumpur, May 13.

The Federation of Malaya police band left Kuala Lumpur today in a chartered airliner for a four-month tour of Great Britain.

Among the band's many appearances will be performances at the Edinburgh Festival and before the Queen. —Reuter.

THAI ARMY CHIEF IN UK

London, May 13.

General Lany Chulayudh Yangyudh, Chief of Staff of the Thai army, arrived in London by air tonight from Bangkok on a three-month official visit to Britain.

At London Airport the General said, through an interpreter that the purpose of his visit was to study the methods and organisation of the British Army. Four officials of the Siamese forces arrived with him. —Reuter.

SINGAPORE IN THE BALANCE

"MERDEKA" MARSHALL MEETS FIRM STAND

By Harold James

OF all the problems with which the Colonial Secretary has wrestled since he has been in office none—not even Cyprus—has presented greater difficulties than Singapore, whose future is at present under discussion in London. For Mr. Lannox-Boyd is torn between two principles of Conservative colonial policy—the grant of self-government to a dependent territory, and the safeguarding of Britain's strategic interests where these are of vital import.

Again, Singapore is not only Britain's responsibility. Australia and New Zealand and the United States, in the long run—are concerned in the fate of this island colony, which is one of the few strategic stepping stones between the Mediterranean and the Pacific.

It assumes even greater significance following recent events in Ceylon. There, as a result of a change of government, the British naval base at Trincomalee and the R.A.F. air base at Katunayake may well be lost to the Commonwealth.

With both Ceylon and Singapore off the map as strategic points in British control, there is not much left in the Indian Ocean. It follows that both Aden and Mombasa would grow in importance.

MALAYA'S FUTURE

The latter—which has been useful in two world wars—could well be developed both as a base for the fleet and for an oil refinery. But it is not centrally sited, like Singapore.

Equally interested in the London talks will be Tunku Abdul Rahman, Chief Minister of the Federation of Malaya. Indeed, his presence in London might have been helpful; for, as the Manchester Guardian put it, "If in Singapore there should come into power either a Communist government or a government conducted chiefly in the interests of China, the Federation would be in great danger. If Singapore was used

as a base for subversion, the chance of orderly government surviving in Malaya might be slight."

In the present discussions Britain at least has started with the advantage of being uncommitted—except to a re-assessment of the position since Singapore's constitutional change in the spring of last year.

The representatives of Singapore, on the other hand, are all committed to "Merdeka" or "freedom"; and if Mr. Marshall does not return with enough "Merdeka" to satisfy his followers he will be out for a certainty. His position is precarious enough as it is, for he does not command a majority in the Legislature, and only survives through a division in the Opposition.

NOT OPTIMISTIC

And after him—who? No doubt, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, many of whose party are Communist in sympathy if not in name. So that, in the eyes of the Colonial Office at any rate, Mr. Marshall is the only horse in the stable, a fact of which he is fully conscious, so much so that he has only to murmur threats of resignation for Whitehall to get into a dither.

There is no doubt—let it be said at once—that his sincerity or of his determination to stay within the Commonwealth if he gets independence for Singapore, not perhaps out of any affection for the Commonwealth, but because he knows that any other course would lead to Communism. The trouble is that, with the best will in the world, Mr. Marshall may not be able to keep his promise, and that what he does today Mr. Lee may undo tomorrow.

The London discussions will revolve on how to safeguard the strategic interests of the Commonwealth. No one appears to be optimistic about the result.

Conservative opinion has hardened—in recent months especially—against any concessions which might imperil the defence position. When Conservative members met Mr. Marshall in December they fell victim to the charm which he can exude when he wants to.

But since then there has been Cyprus and firm action by the government. Among many, the feeling that the evacuation of Suez was a mistake gains ground. In Singapore, itself, there has been strike after strike. And now—most inopportunistically—Ceylon has gone sour. Hence a stiffening in Tory ranks against too many concessions.

There is a pretty wide appreciation in political circles that Singapore must be settled by agreement, rather than on its merits. From this latter point of view, the idea of this small island having a full-fledged dominion status seems ludicrous. Geographically and economically it is part and parcel of Malaya, and the commonsense thing to do would be to postpone further self-government until it had joined forces with the mainland. But it is difficult to guide the tide of nationalism into the channel of commonsense.

EIGHT YEARS ON from the wedding day, the royal marriage enters a new phrase . . . and this is an up-

PRETTY girl ran from the crowd to the Duke of Edinburgh's side and asked for his autograph. The Duke glared. "I am no film star," he rebuked. Moments later he went on his smiling way through the cheers.

It is unlikely that such a thing would happen nowadays. Then the Duke was a public idol. Now he has the aura of a man of State.

It is eight years since he and the young Princess Elizabeth married. In that time maturity has come upon them. Sovereignty is no longer strange.

On their brief second honeymoon in the Mediterranean, which ended recently, the Queen must have reflected a little on her own progress—and have

thought even more of the changes that have overtaken that remarkable man—the Duke of Edinburgh.

There have been the superficial alterations, of course. At 34 the Duke is going bald. Perhaps he protests a little too much, but he claims he doesn't care. His pale blue eyes cannot stand the sun. One of them is faulty, but he resents the growing need to wear spectacles. Instead he uses sun glasses with one of the smoked lenses made to a special prescription.

That is a small vanity, the sort of thing all wives discover about their husbands after eight years of marriage.

At 34 the Duke is watching his waistline. He eats sparingly now. Meat is his diet. Sweets and pastries are off the menu.

But those are the surface differences. It is in his stature, in his position in the nation, that the Duke has greatly altered. The Queen, always a mediator, must think of this thing when she reflects on the progress of that light-hearted Greek prince who married eight years ago. Who had been of the young Mountbatten, R.N., in those days?

His will

WHO would predict that in so few years he would become the glowing man behind the Throne, playing the role that no royal consort before him had dared to fill?

On the state occasion the Queen follows behind the Queen as tradition dictates. But only then. At all other times he speaks his own will, his own purpose.

In eight years he has become the voice of our monarchy. To scientists, to doctors, and to industrialists he has spoken with a firm voice and aired strong opinions. Not for him has been the formal, uncontroversial murmur.

To the people of Britain he has endeared himself. With every device, from the after-dinner speech to the film camera, he has fought a campaign for children.

It was an obvious thing! It was a clear call that had been completely overlooked! There should be no children playing in the streets with lamp-posts for wickets and window panes for perilous boundaries.

The Duke, so keen on sport, embarked on a campaign to bring the cause of the backstreet boys and girls to the nation.

And how well he has succeeded. There are few in the land who have not heard of the National Playing Fields Association. There are even fewer celebrities, from the swifter-crooners to the halting-voiced sportsmen, who have not begged their public to ensure that every child in the land should have fresh air and a private park to play at sporting greatness.

Big brother

IF by his campaign he has charmed the people of Britain, the Duke has taken as much trouble to show the children he is deeply interested in them. In their presence—and he seeks them out—he behaves with the cheerful off-handedness of a grown-up brother. When he visited a boys' club he was followed as usual by his detective. "Coo," said the kids. "Look at the cop!"

The Duke heard them and grinned. "He's very useful," he said. "He always carries my hat."

Ambition has brought the Duke of Edinburgh to the peak he has reached today. The

to-the-minute appraisal of the man who has climbed from anonymity to near-leadership of a nation. HOW

THE DUKE—IS HE THE STRONG MAN BEHIND the THRONE?

By ROBERT GLENTON

unflinching ambition of a man who wants to do right. Despite certain disadvantages, had he remained that smiling nonentity of a prince with a schoolboy outlook he would still have been accepted by the nation. But he would never have been called into its councils as he is today.

What are those disadvantages? In his blood are elements which are not popular in Britain. German emperors, a Czar of all the Russias . . . they go to make up his family line.

His four sisters married into Germany's most noble families, families which cherished the Kaiser during World War One.

But the Duke has elevated himself in a manner which must be the envy of every professional public relations officer. It is a family trait. The ability to radiate charm, to attract pleasant attention, is possessed most strongly by his uncle, Lord Mountbatten.

By example, if not by precept, the Duke has almost mastered the same art.

Errors

HE has made mistakes in his eight years' climb to the throne. There have been errors of taste.

It was the Duke who was responsible for a British chef constable being nicknamed "Blinder."

When the Queen and the Duke were making a tour through the country, they stopped one morning for refreshment. The Duke disappeared behind the scenes on one of his off-the-schedule inspections. He came back into the room as the chief constable was reminding the royal party it was time to move on. Royal programmes have to be very carefully timed.

"Oh, is he binding?" said the Duke. "I am going to drink my coffee first." And he did.

I was in the wardrobe of the first and only ship he ever commanded, the frigate Magpie, when I was told of the time he made the ratings blush.

The ship was on passage to Greece and the Queen was on board. The Duke was very proud of his ship and he was especially pleased with the anti-roller stabilisers with which Magpie was fitted. The Queen is a bad sailor and Edinburgh called for those stabilisers to be put into operation.

The drips . . .

THEY jammed. Standing next to the Queen and surrounded by members of the crew, the Duke used an extremely advanced curse.

The Queen looked straight ahead. Every sailor within earshot looked down at his feet,

On the royal tour of Australia he was exploring some caves when he was warned to watch the drips. "Oh those," said the Duke. "I've run into plenty of those in my life."

These are the moments when the ghost of that rather brash junior naval officer overtakes the man the Duke is trying so hard to be. As the years go on there will be fewer and fewer of them.

But will he also flirt less and less with politics? He will have to if he is to succeed as one of the nation's leaders.

Has the Duke politics? The history of monarchy is blotted with the fate of those from the Palace who have tried to interfere with parliamentary affairs.

It is no secret that the Duke has strong views on most political situations. It is on record that the Duke has always marked the utterances of his wife, the Queen.

Already he has been in hot water. "The royal meddler" he was called in print when he defended conscription. And his greatest and most controversial plan so far is coming in for criticism by politicians on both sides of the House.

His own idea

FLUSHED with his success as the royal sponsor of scientific progress in industry he went on without hesitation to tackle the problem of the century—the field of relations between workers and bosses.

In 1952 it occurred to him that he might be the ideal man to bring both sides together. First he set out to meet the workers. He could be found talking earnestly at coal-face and factory bench.

And as he talked he evolved the idea for a conference. There was bound to be criticism at the Duke's interference in this problem perplexing unions, workers, and employers.

And sure enough there was. But the Duke went ahead. He planned that his conference should be held in Buckingham Palace, for all the world as though it were the Albert Hall.

The sponsors were officially the Industrial Welfare Society, with the Duke as patron. Buckingham Palace there was alarm. Careful always to skirt political dispute, the Palace was now in an embarrassingly prominent position. And it was promptly attacked.

A cotton mill might be a better place for a conference, said one union leader. The Buckingham Palace conference was never held, but the Duke was not to be deterred so easily. He is still determined that workers and bosses shall meet under his patronage. Now his plan is for a mass assembly at Oxford in July.

It will be a big affair. It comes off, with about 800 people

ambitious is he? IS he changing the pattern of monarchy? HOW DEEP is his interest in politics?

from both sides of industry. For the secretary of his conference the Duke has chosen a bright young member of the Socialist Party.

The path has been far from smooth. More criticism will come, unhappily, for the prince whose wish was to do well.

The question which must have entered the Queen's mind is how far the Duke can safely go.

Or has he gone too far already? The Duke at home has another role to play. It is that of being the light-hearted revolutionary in the Palace.

There are many instances. His car drew up at Buckingham Palace. With his suitcase in his hand he stroled up the red carpet.

The footmen and those in attendance on the Court were horrified. For protocol in the Palace is rigid, and high in the tenets is the clause that Princes do not handle their own luggage.

His gadgets

A TRIVIAL thing? It was more than that. It was the Duke gently cooking a snoop at the Court system which bodvilled and effectively curbed Prince Albert, the Duke's ancestor and predecessor.

He has altered several of the small day-to-day customs which have ruled generations of Kings.

When the Duke and the Queen are eating together, the food is placed on a sideboard and left by the servants so that the royal couple may be alone.

The Duke likes privacy. Once a member of the Royal Family answered the telephone directly. It was left to the servants. Now the Duke will answer any telephone that rings if it is near by.

The Queen must sometimes think of the laughter which has rung through the marriage. There is that fascination of the Duke's for mechanical gadgets.

He is always ordering something new from the exhibitions he goes to. He once arrived home and told the Queen that he had bought her a washing machine.

On another occasion he turned up with an armful of self-heating tins of soup.

Victories

IT is usual in marriage for the husband and wife to learn soon that without give and take on both sides there can be little hope of success.

But a royal union brings a different problem. It is the consort who is expected to conform completely . . . even so up to the minute a man as the Duke of Edinburgh.

How has this worked out in practice? After eight years of marriage it is quite evident that the Duke has had his victories. He is the non-conformist consort.

Consider his polo playing. The sight of the Duke on his pony galloping through the heat

of a summer Sunday afternoon drove many fervent clergymen and chapel and church goers to a fury. Loud were their protests. This must have perturbed the Queen, for much of the anger came from Scotland, and the Scots are dear to her heart.

But the Duke gave his happy grin and paid no heed at all. When King George VI was alive the Duke found it much harder to have his own way.

Even over his motorist! He has a sincere and deep-seated belief that he can drive fast and well. This idea has not always been wholly founded on fact.

Collision

FIRST came the fuss during the engagement, when the Duke said his small sports car into a ditch. Then the Duke escaped with a shaking and some criticism from the King.

He was then involved in a collision with a taxi in Hyde Park. Unfortunately the Queen—then Princess Elizabeth—was with him. The King's remarks were rather more pointed.

Although the restrictions which the King then placed on the Duke's driving have gone, he drives more circumspectly these days. But he is still very testy and some of his comments in private would not win for him the applause he gets in public from road safety organisations.

But it is in flying that the Duke has most completely failed to behave as was expected of him.

First no one wanted him to fly, but he did. In an age of air travel he was not going to be left behind. Not for him the role of arm-chair Air Marshal.

Then the authorities insisted that he should not fly jet aircraft. An Air Council signal was sent to RAF stations saying that if the Duke came round he was not to be offered a flight in a jet aircraft.

But all the same, he does. And now . . . ?

NOW the helicopter stage has come. Despite Ministry of Civil Aviation advice that Buckingham Palace was not suitable for taking off or landing, the Duke's helicopter is often seen hovering there.

Again, the Duke has had his own way against the advice of authority.

These are some of the facets of a young man who, in eight years, has climbed from anonymity to near leadership of the nation which had to send a warship to rescue him—and his family, when he was a baby, from the violent hostility of his own people. The Greeks, who were in revolt.

Far as he has come, there is further to go. How is that journey charted? Will tradition, circumstance and discretion be the landmarks? Or is high ambition to be the guide?

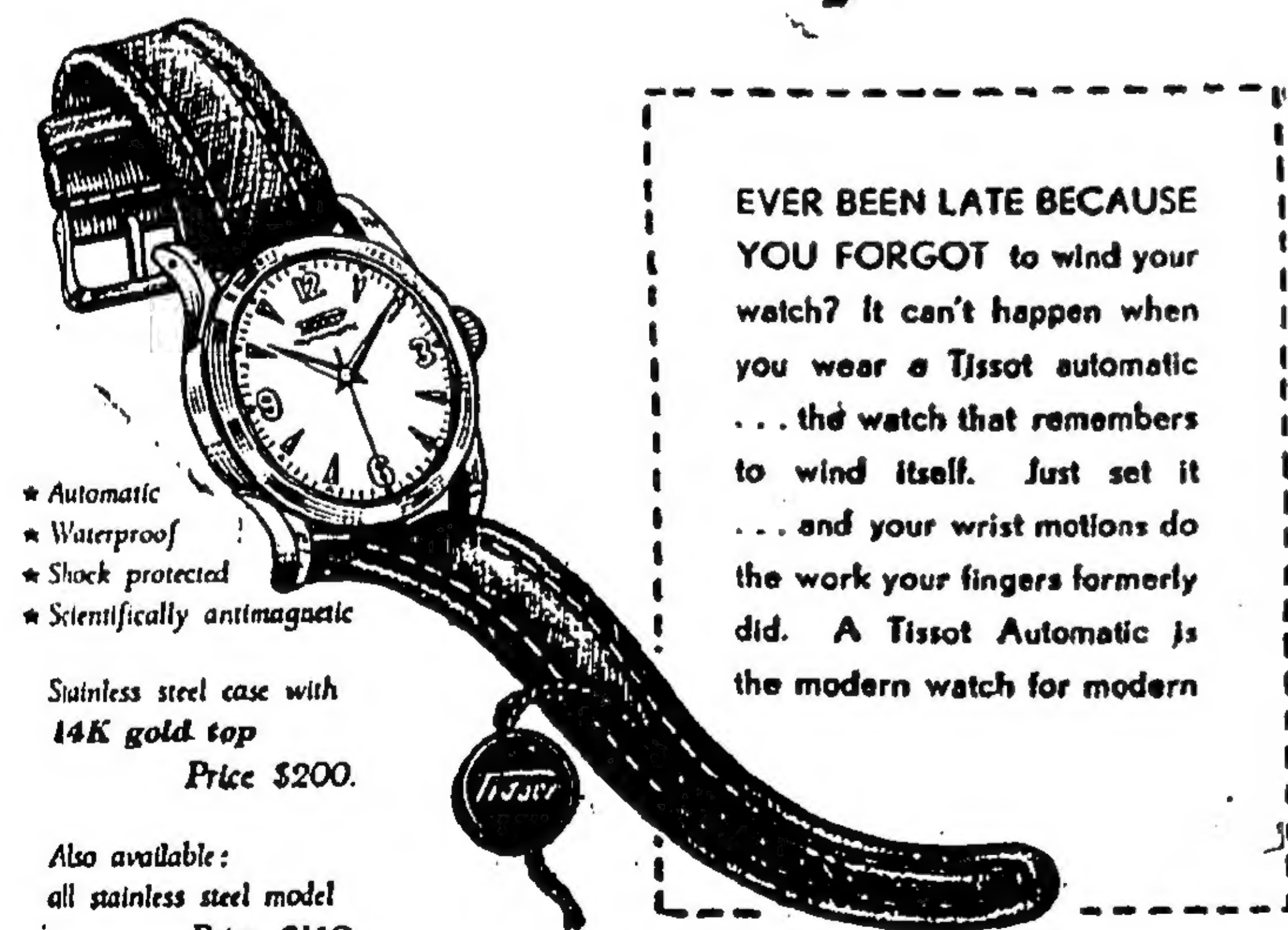
A man is wise to reflect on these things as he grows older.



... King Alfred . . . King Harold . . . Queen Elizabeth . . . William Pitt . . .

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The High Cost Of Walking

By "RECORDER"

George Stacy Kennedy Skipton yesterday walked a 20 Kilometres (12 Miles 752 Yards) course between the 20th milestone on the New Territories road and a point beyond On Long and back in 1 hour 52 minutes 38 seconds. This was well off the world record of 1 hour 30 minutes 26.4 seconds set by Josef Dolezal of Czechoslovakia in 1953, but it is still a good performance by international standards.

As the 20 Kilometres Road Walk has only recently become a standard event—it will replace the 10 Kilometres Track Walk on the Olympic Games programme—it is difficult to say exactly how good this performance was internationally. The 20 Kilometres Walk in most national Championships last year was won between 1 hour 35 minutes and 1 hour 40 minutes with, in the Championships of the bigger countries, several men coming in under 1:50.

It is not improbable that Kennedy Skipton ranks somewhere in the world's best 50 in this event. Almost certainly he ranks in the world's best 100.

But walking is, I discovered yesterday, a very expensive sport. The hire of a car for six hours cost Mr Kennedy Skipton \$50. He was walking, therefore, at a cost of more than \$4 a mile.

G. S. Kennedy Skipton and his entourage arrived at the 20th milestone at 7 p.m. Stanley McDermott, Kennedy Skipton's only opponent, and runner-up to him in the One Mile Race Walk at the Colony Championships, arrived a few minutes later when the European YMCA athlete had already departed into the distance as his warming-up stunt.

DID NOT "LIFT"

Warming up on more modern methods, which included limbering exercises and uphill sprints, McDermott proceeded at a great sprint pace on an uphill path, was met by the back of a bewildered and angry Alaskan and came downhill again at the same rapid pace without once "lifting".

Watching him, the HKAAA's current Chief Race Judge, Mr D. O. Silver, said that McDermott's sprint walk style was flawless and that he was a very high class sprint walker. It would be interesting, in the light of these remarks, to see how fast McDermott could walk 100 yards.

As the starting time zero hour of 7:30 p.m. approached, the Chief Judge and Associate Judge disagreed technically. As the race was scheduled for 7:30 p.m. sharp and Kennedy Skipton was not yet in sight, the Associate Judge insisted that McDermott be set on his marks and be given the flag to proceed toward On Long, Kennedy Skipton having disappeared in the other direction.

OVERULED

However, it requires two Associate Race Walk Judges to overrule a Chief Judge and the race started behind schedule.

For a mile and a quarter Kennedy Skipton and McDermott were neck and neck. Then, Kennedy Skipton, reaching a point of a disturbing motorbus to push slightly ahead as McDermott hesitated.

Shortly afterwards McDermott fell out after an attack of stomach cramp brought about, Mr Silver assured us, by the fact that he had not had anything to eat for some 12 hours.

Following Kennedy Skipton in the officials' car, I had an excellent opportunity to learn of the niceties of race walk judging. I can vouch for one fact. At no stage did Kennedy Skipton have both feet off the ground and in this respect he was technically never at fault.

At one stage a sand fly or some insect of a similar type kept disturbing Kennedy Skipton's shin and he lifted one foot completely off the ground to slap it off.

I immediately suggested to Mr Silver that Kennedy Skipton be informed at once that he was disqualified for lifting. Mr Silver smiled and explained, "Now, don't jump to conclusions. Don't you realise that he couldn't possibly be sleeping at one leg without the other leg being firmly on the ground."

LOGICAL

It struck me as being most logical. Certainly slapping at one's shin with both feet off the ground would be an acrobatic feat or one in the realms of levitation.

There were others beside the Chief Judge and Associate Judge who were convinced that it was a walking race. Some rural Chinese children on route started a chant of "left-right, left-right" which would have been inconsistent with their believing what they saw to be a running race.

Mr Silver explained to me the niceties of race walk judging. It wasn't even so important to watch the walker's feet, he explained, because in the very action of walking an athlete had to swing his shoulders in rhythm from side to side. If this rhythmic movement stopped, it was time to take an interest in the action of the feet. A runner's shoulders do not move with the same rhythm and, often enough, do not move at all.

On one point I was not satisfied for a while. The rules of race walking require that the knee in every foot movement be momentarily straightened. The rules do not define "momentarily" as one second, any length of time, or one thousandth of a second. I suggested to Mr Silver that I wasn't sure that I could observe a straightening of a knee.

Mr Silver replied to this one by asking me how many people in this world had legs that they could really straighten. The fact is that nearly everyone is bandy-legged, some more than others. It is just a matter of degree. For the purposes of race walk judging the motion of straightening the leg momentary is quite enough. Anyone adopting shuffling tactics is immediately disqualified.

To sum up, I am quite convinced that Kennedy Skipton walked legitimately. Anyone who isn't can devote six hours of the late evening and night to it next time Mr Kennedy Skipton goes out to the Territories.

The race finished in almost pitch darkness. Kennedy Skipton reached the 10 Kilometres mark in a fast 54 minutes. Here, McDermott, having recovered from his stomach cramp, got out of the car and started on the way back.

The humidity was taking heavy toll of Kennedy Skipton despite the cool of the evening and this slowed him down on the way back. He called several times for sugar but sold, after the race, that what he really needed was water.

An unsporting athlete, he left half a bottle for McDermott who finished some three minutes behind him. It took nearly 50 minutes on the road "back".

Inter-School Athletics

Three records were broken at the Eleventh Inter-School Invitational Athletic meeting organised by the South China Athletic Association which started at Caroline Hill yesterday.

Eight finals were decided and other semi-finals events were also held.

Of the three records, two were claimed by the girls, in the "A" grade, in the shot put by Yee Wai-fon (Wellington School) and the other in the discus by Keung Pul-chau (Ling Ying School).

The third record went to the boys' "A" grade High Jump to Chan Sing-yeow (Chai Ping School) of 5 feet 9 3/4 inches.

The final day of the meet will be held next Sunday at Caroline Hill starting at 9 a.m.

Following qualified for the finals of various events held yesterday:

FINALISTS

Boys
"A" Grade
100 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 200 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 400 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 800 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 1,600 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 3,200 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 6,400 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 12,800 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 25,600 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 51,200 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 102,400 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 204,800 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 409,600 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 819,200 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 1,638,400 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 3,276,800 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 6,553,600 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 13,107,200 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 26,214,400 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 52,428,800 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 104,857,600 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 209,715,200 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 419,430,400 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 838,860,800 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 1,677,721,600 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 3,355,443,200 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 6,710,886,400 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 13,421,772,800 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 26,843,545,600 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 53,687,091,200 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 107,374,182,400 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 214,748,364,800 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 429,496,729,600 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 858,993,459,200 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 1,717,986,918,400 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 3,435,973,836,800 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 6,871,947,673,600 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 13,743,895,347,200 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 27,487,790,694,400 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 54,975,581,388,800 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 109,951,162,777,600 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 219,902,325,555,200 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 439,804,651,110,400 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 879,609,302,220,800 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 1,759,218,604,441,600 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 3,518,437,208,883,200 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 7,036,874,417,766,400 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 14,073,748,835,532,800 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 28,147,497,671,065,600 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 56,294,995,342,131,200 Metres: Tait Kan-fai (QES); 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CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG
PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy.
Saturday 30 cents.
Subscription: \$6.00 per month.
Postage: China and Macao \$3.00
per month, U.K., British Possessions
and other countries \$7.00 per month.
News contributions, always welcome,
should be addressed to the
Editor, business communications and
advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 2641 (5 lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE:
Sallybury Road,
Telephone: 64145.

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00
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10 CENTS PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages,
Personal \$5.00 per insertion
not exceeding 25 words, 25
cents each additional word.

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10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

LOST

A LADY'S ink bracelet of black
iron with small diamonds between
links. Report: Will kindly please
report to Box 100, "China Mail"
or telephone to No. 22404.

MUSICAL

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PER-
FORMANCES with superb sound on
Wednesday are: Mendelssohn, Piano
Concerto, Beethoven, Violin Sonata,
Bach's Organ Works, Schubert's
Symphony No. 7, Impromptu, Liszt,
Mozart's Piano, Clementi Sonata, (Cello
Soloists by Jangio, Beethoven
Sonata & concerto piano numbers
some agents: 12, Essex, 120, Alexandra
House, telephone 30160, 30557.

STAMPS

SOMETHING EXTENSIVE. Collec-
tors' packs of 100 stamps. From
20 cents per pack upwards.
An entirely new series: South
China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
Street, Hongkong and Sallybury
Road, Kowloon.

STAMP ALBUMS. "Collection
Builder" series. New, stock
available. \$1. From South China
Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham Street
and Sallybury Road, Kowloon.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"ALCINOUS"
Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at 10:15 a.m. on May 15 and 16, 1956, and
consignees are requested to have their
representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 12, 1956.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD
Space for commercial
advertising should be
booked not later than
noon on Wednesday.

For the SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST and the
CHINA MAIL, 48 hours
before date of publication.
Special Announcements
and Classified Advertisements
as usual.

Hong Kong Birds

Herklots, G. A. C. 1953.
Hong Kong Birds, Pp.
viii+253, 21 pls., 8 in
colour, numerous black-
and-white drawings in
text. Hong Kong: South
China Morning Post,
Ltd., HK\$35.00.

... a most welcome
handbook for ornithologists
resident or stationed
in Hong Kong. All the
hitherto recorded
species are included;
plumages are clearly and
concisely described, and
a short account is given
of field characters, voice,
habits, status, etc. The illustrations,
except for three plates
of photographs, are all
by Mr. A. M. Hughes,
and include four attrac-
tive plates of the heads
of 42 species and many
useful drawings in the
text. The writer of this
review would have
benefited greatly from
this book when station-
ed in Hong Kong some
years ago. Even now,
on referring to it, some
40 unfamiliar species
on which notes were
made at the time have
almost all proved easily
identifiable. — D. W. S.

(Extract from "The Bird" official
organ of the British Ornithologists'
Union, British Museum.)

S. C. M. POST
HONG KONG KOWLOON

SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

RADIOACTIVE RATEMETER FOR FIELD WORK

A battery-operated instrument
designed for geological surveying,
mapping and prospecting for radioactive
ores and for the examination of mine
workings has been developed by a British
firm in conjunction with Britain's Atomic
Energy Research Establishment.

When the instrument is used in
conjunction with the associated beta probe
unit, assay work can be carried out in the
field.

The equipment, by Ericsson
Telephones Ltd. of Beeston,
Nottingham, England, is known
as the "1308" Field Ratemeter.

The instrument is a portable
counter which incorporates a
junction-type transistor and four
Geiger Muller tubes.

The counter rate is shown on a
50-microampere indicating
meter calibrated in milli-
Rontgens per hour.

Five ranges available in the
instrument cover count rates of
6 to 25 milli-Rontgens per hour.

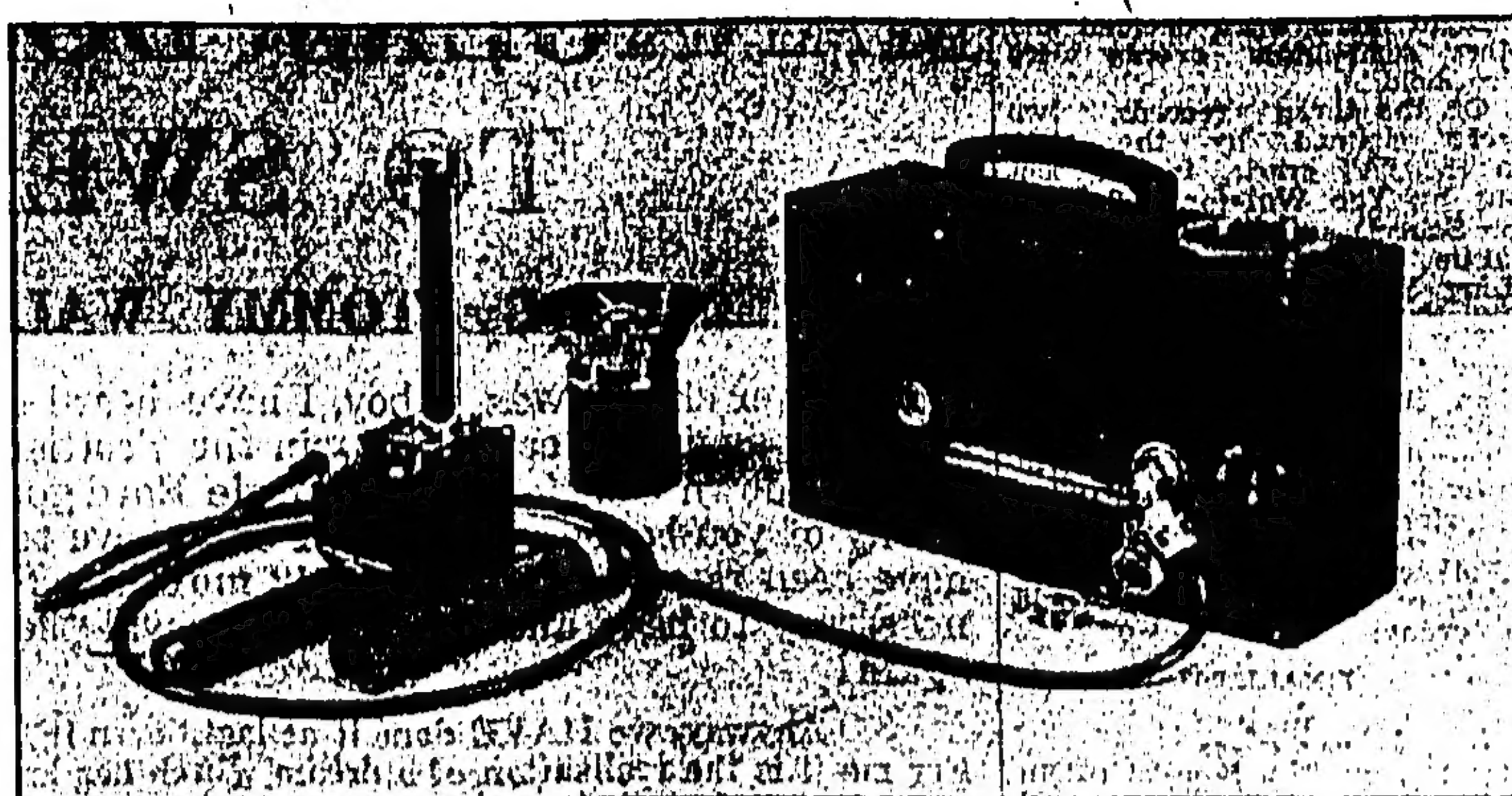
An accuracy of either ten per
cent or two per cent can be
chosen by operating a selector
switch and the speed of response
of the instrument depends on
the accuracy chosen.

The power supplies are all
derived from three 1.5 volt
torch cells and a stabiliser
ensures that the instrument is
not affected by changes in
battery voltage between 4.5 and
three volts.

The beta probe unit obtains
its power supplies from the
ratemeter through a six-foot
cable.

It is used for making assays
of radioactive ores and the de-
tailed examination of rock
facings and mine workings
which are inaccessible to the
ratemeter operator.

The total weight of the equip-
ment is 28 pounds, which
includes the ratemeter, probe
unit, with extension handle,
filling funnel for assay work,
tools, spare parts and canvas
haversack, the complete supply
being contained in a lightweight
alloy suitcase. The ratemeter
itself weighs eight and a half
pounds.



Radioactive ratemeter for geological surveying and prospecting for radioactive ores. Field assays can be carried out by means of the beta probe unit, which is on left of the picture, and which obtains its power supplies from the ratemeter through a six-foot cable. The ratemeter uses a junction type transistor. Makers are Ericsson Telephones Ltd. of Beeston, Nottingham, England.

Portable Centrifugal Pump

A portable centrifugal
pump which can be
driven by an electric or
pneumatic rotary drill,
has been designed by
Blagdon-Durham Ltd. of
Durham, England.

The pump is an effective
means, the firm states, of con-
trolling "nuisance" water in
mine workings, on coal faces,
in roadways or wherever power-
driven rotary drills are avail-
able.

Comprising three main cast-
steel sections, which form one
complete unit, the pump weighs
40 pounds.

The upper gearcase section
carries main-drive shaft threaded
at one end to receive a universal

fitting for coupling to mining
drills and flanged at the other
end to form a planet-wheel
carrier.

This shaft is supported on
bearings spaced by a tube, and
positioned by a circlip in a
groove in the wall of the gear-
case.

★ ★ ★

A recess in the base of this
casting holds a flanged internal-
toothed annular gear which
is drilled to allow it and the
gearbox bottom cover plate to
be secured by studs to the
casing.

The cover plate houses a
bearing, sealed on its lower
side, which supports the pump
impeller shaft, the shaft and

the sun wheel pinion forming
an integral unit.

Spring-loaded shaft seals re-
tain the pre-packed lubricant
and exclude water, promoting
it is claimed, the operation
without maintenance feature so
necessary with this kind of
equipment.

Advantages claimed for the
pump are: 1. It does not require
any special power supply of its
own; 2. Slurry and water con-
taining solid matter can be
effectively handled, choking be-
ing avoided by using an open-
sided impeller revolving at high
speeds; 3. The design of the
pump enables it to remove water
to a minimum depth of one and
a quarter inches on a hard sur-
face, and on a loose surface, as
the pump digs a sump for it-
self, almost complete de-
watering is possible.

FLOW-LINE PRODUCTION

Sets New Standards Of Production

A British firm which, it is claimed, is
one of the foremost manufacturers of
specialised packaging materials in Europe,
recently opened a new factory in London in
which flow-line methods of production have
been applied.

The firm states that this ap-
plication represents a pioneer-
ing venture which sets new
standards of production, quality
and hygiene in the collapsible
tube industry—an industry
which in Britain alone is now
producing 360 million tubes a
year.

Flow-line is a system of
continuous production by means
of which manual processes are
virtually eliminated.

Where formerly machines
performing identical operations
—extrusion, capping and so on—
were grouped in their respec-
tive sections, they are now in-
corporated individually in
separate flow-lines.

In addition to other new
equipment, the layout of the
plant contains a number of
machines designed and manu-
factured by the company's own
development and engineering
department.

Flow-line production has
materially cut time and labour.

A tube which formerly took
five hours to produce can now
be made in 20 minutes. Four
operators now perform the work
of eight.

When the problem of switch-
ing over to flow-line pro-
duction was first approached, the
primary difficulties encountered
at the time were those of
"transfer mechanisms," that is
the movement of tubes from
one process to the next.

These problems were over-
come by the firm's own technical
development department.

The flow-line operates at 55
tubes per minute.

The firm is Veneta Ltd.,
Vintory House, Queen Street
Place, London, EC4.

Diaphragm-Operated Valves

A diaphragm-operated
valve for use in pneumatic
control circuits where com-
paratively low air pressures
are employed has been
developed by Martonair
Ltd. of Parkshot, Rich-
mond, Surrey, England.
The makers say that the
normal type of air-operated
valves, such as one used
with air pressures of 30 to
100 pounds per square
inch, will not function on
such low pressures, and
they have had to resort to
diaphragm-operated valves.
The diaphragm will
operate the five port one-
eighth inch valve at
pressures down to one
pound per square inch,
and the valve is suitable
for use with air at 30 to
100 pounds per square
inch.

The same diaphragm
mechanism can be incor-
porated in the larger sizes
of the Martonair valve
range, or alternatively the
small valve can be used to
pilot operate a large valve.

Gas Heaters

Two new gas heaters, de-
signed for use in industrial
premises, are being produced
by William Sugg Ltd.,
Regency Street, London, SW1.

The first, the Raymaster
radiant heater, is for suspen-
sion from the ceiling; the second,
the Halcyon convection model,
may be fitted on a wall or be-
hind it with special ducting
to the area to be heated.

The firm states that the Ray-
master is particularly suited for
loft buildings, the normal fix-
ing height being between nine
and ten feet from the floor and
no flue is required.

In the convector model, the
passage of air through the heat-
ing surfaces is aided by an
electric fan.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting
below are those for regis-
tered correspondence posted
at G.P.O., Hongkong. The latest
posting times for unregis-
tered mail, in general, are
earlier than the G.P.O. times
as set out below. Particulars
regarding parcel mail can be
ascertained by enquiry at any post
office.

MONDAY, MAY 14
Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan,
Middle East, Africa, Great Britain &
Europe, 9 p.m. By Surface:
Macao, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 15
By Air

Thailand, 10 a.m.
Peking, Shanghai, Kuning, Han-
kow, 11 a.m.
Indo-China, France, 11 a.m.
Philippines, 1 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New
Zealand, 2 p.m.
Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., 2 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan,
Middle East, Africa, Great Britain &
Europe, 6 p.m.
Canada, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
U.S.A., 6 p.m.

By Surface
China, People's Republic, 10:30 a.m.
Philippines, Ceylon, Middle East,
Italy, Great Britain, Europe,
(Netherlands, Faroe direct), 11 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Thailand, 2 p.m.
Sarawak, North Borneo, 2 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 10:30 a.m.
Indo-China, Korea,
Japan, 11 a.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 17
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 10:30 a.m.
Japan, U.S.A., C. & S. America,
2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 18
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 10:30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 19
By Surface
Formosa, 9 a.m.
China, People's Republic, 10:30 a.m.
Malaya, India, Korea,
Macao, 1 p.m.
Indo-China, France, 2 p.m.
Burma, 4 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
China, People's Republic, 9 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

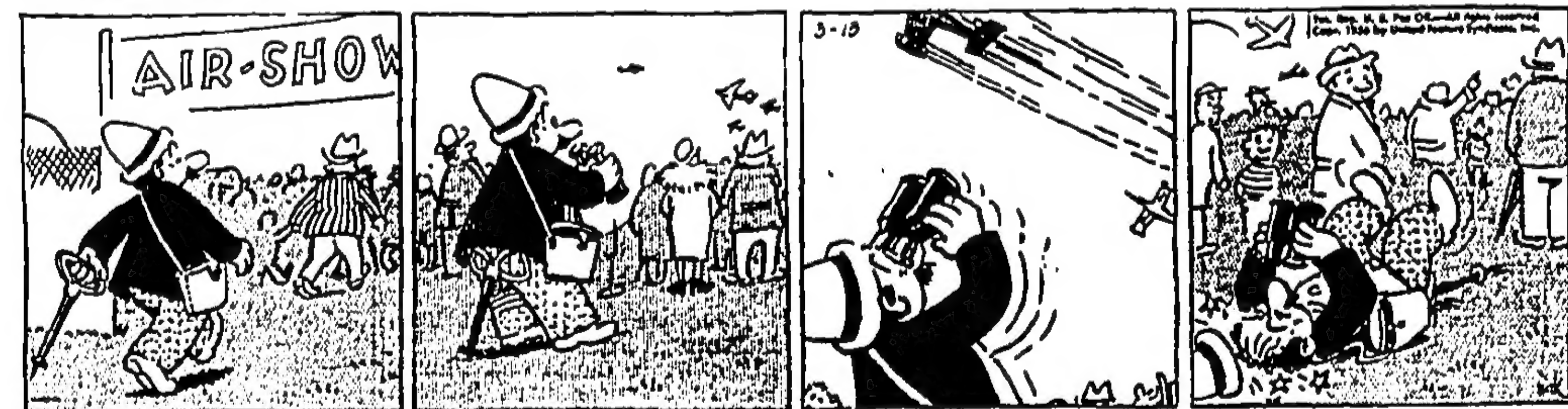
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Milk



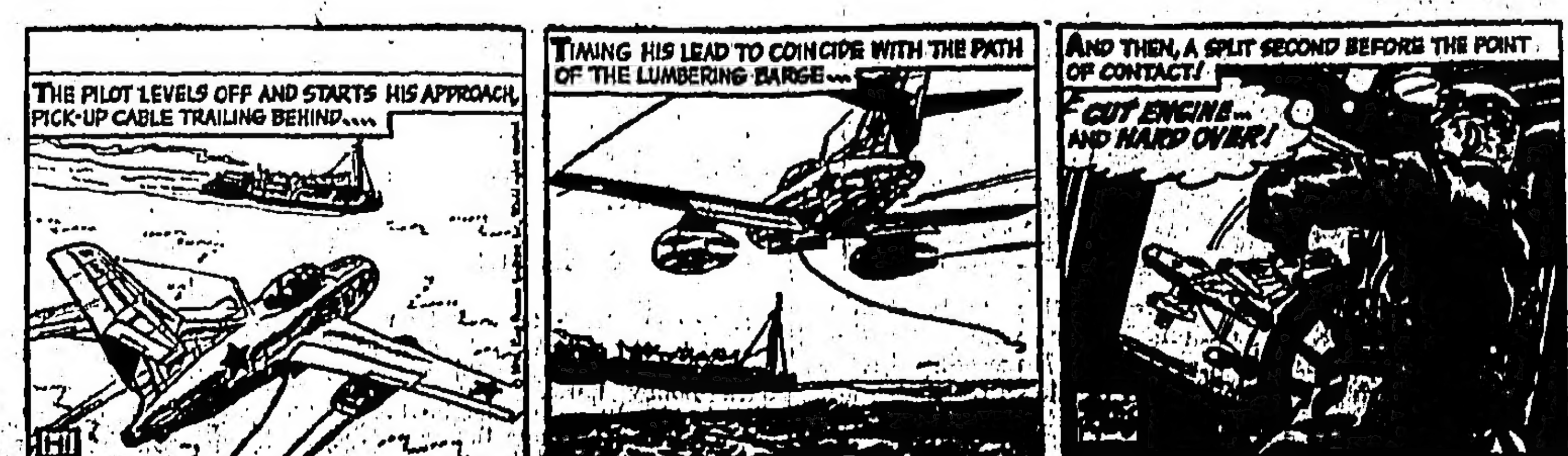
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

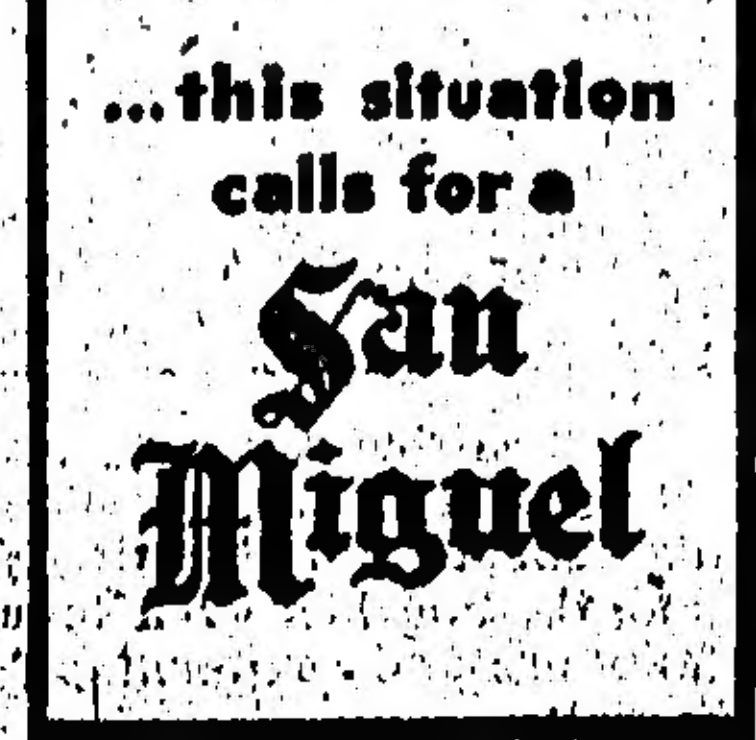
By Frank Robbins



Couldn't be fresher!



ROWNTREES



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

US MOTOR INDUSTRY HIT

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$613,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSK Bank	250	10	1000
East Asia	250	10	1000
INDUSTRIALS			
Union	100	20	1000
Longford	100	20	1000
SHIPPING			
Waterfront	21		
DOCKERS, ETC.			
Wharf	100	10	1000
Dock	100	10	1000
Provident (O)	14		
Wheeler	100	10	1000

LAND, ETC.	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSK Hotel	13	10	1000
HSK Land	100	10	1000
HSK Building	100	10	1000
HSK Realty	100	10	1000
RUBBER			
A Rubber	100	10	1000
UTILITIES			
Train	22	10	1000
Star Ferry	100	10	1000
Yantai Ferry	100	10	1000
C. Light (O)	22	10	1000
Electric	100	10	1000
Bonus	100	10	1000
Telephone	22	10	1000
HSK	100	10	1000
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	100	10	1000
HSK	100	10	1000
STOCKS, ETC.			
Daily	100	10	1000
Walton	100	10	1000
COTTONS			
Textile	100	10	1000
Nanyang	100	10	1000
MISCELLANEOUS			
Allied	100	10	1000
HSK & F	100	10	1000
Invest	100	10	1000

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:	Rate
U.S. dollar (per \$1)	5.50
Sterling (per £1)	15.50
Australian dollar (per £1)	15.50
Indian Rupee (per 100)	12.40
Indonesian Rupiah (per 100)	10.10
Blanc franc (per 100)	1.32
Singapore (Straits)	1.32

Uncertainty Affecting London Tin Market

By Laurence Meredith

London, May 13.

The tin market continued to be wracked by uncertainty and its prolongation has reduced investment interest in tin mining shares on the London market to a low ebb.

Tin circles here said that the United States Administration's decision to continue operating the Texas City Tin smelter for the time being has not completely resolved the present uncertainties that exist for the industry since US reports say the national stockpile objective for tin is likely to be completed by June 30, whereafter the Federal Facilities Corporation have power to offer tin on the open market.

The market here is anxiously awaiting now some public statement on the amount of intake of ores which the Texas Smelter will take. To avoid any disturbance in the market this would have to be in the region of 12,000 to 15,000 tons annually. The trade here says this is the amount of surplus expected by the end of 1956 and any greater uptake would create a shortage.

Production Costs

Meanwhile, Indonesia's ratification of the International Tin Agreement is anxiously awaited. The interim committee of the International Tin Council met this past week to complete its preparatory work for the new agreement. Once Indonesia ratifies the agreement, can come into force.

A Strauss and Company, Limited, the London metal merchant, have some interesting things to say in this month's report on the tin industry about production costs in tin mines in relation to the price ranges in the international tin agreement, which were laid down almost three years ago.

Under the new agreement there is a price span of £720 a ton to £800 a ton within which the tin producer must operate. Below he can buy and above sell.

Strauss pointed out that the lower limit of the agreement's price range would severely cover costs, while costs

Attempt To Whittle Down Number Of Unsold Cars Makes Little Headway

By JOHN MORKA

New York, May 13.

US auto manufacturers scheduled new production cutbacks and layoffs last week and appeared to be making little headway in whittling down to more manageable levels the huge and cumbersome stocks of unsold cars.

Production is down 22 per cent from a year ago, with the so-called independents hit the worst. Dealers are complaining about dwindling profit margins and bigger operating costs. Layoffs in the automobile industry are mounting. Latest estimates place this total at 137,000 in the week ended April 28.

Stocks of unsold cars are at near-record levels. As of March 1, some 903,000 autos cluttered up salesrooms of dealers all over the country. This total was pared somewhat in March but the figure has since climbed during April.

With time running out before the new 1957 models go into production late this summer, a lot of people aren't so sure the industry isn't heading for trouble.

GM Best

This past week Chrysler is laying off 62,000 additional workers. Since mid-December the company has dropped some 37,200 of its hourly rated employees. And Chevrolet—heretofore the only one of the low-priced auto companies which maintained production at 1955 levels—announced a 10 per cent cutback in May compared with April. It has meanwhile laid off 5,500 workers over the past three weeks. The auto industry's car output hit the lowest level of the year last week. Output totalled 114,047 units, compared with 127,129 in the preceding week.

Rumours Rampant

And last week the spotlight was on Studebaker-Packard with its disappointing first quarter earnings report. It disclosed losses of 14.3 million for the March quarter. That's double the deficit a year ago. The company's sales were off some 30 per cent from the 1955 level. Meanwhile the company has been having trouble raising new millions for its future operations and company executives have been huddling in New York to find a solution for its financial plight.

Rumours have been rampant all week that Studebaker-Packard was seeking merger with a non-automotive firm. Mentioned most frequently is Curtiss-Wright, an airplane engine manufacturer. Curtiss-Wright, while denying a merger is in the offing, acknowledges that it has been negotiating with Studebaker-Packard. There's talk also that Studebaker-Packard is seeking new defence orders to bolster its credit position or else some new sources of working capital.

Now the company says that whereas it once had planned major changes in its 1957 models it is now thinking more conservative lines. Changes in the new models will be "more confined," it announced, disclosing that it would close down its assembly plant in Detroit about June 15 for model changeover. No resumption date has been given.

Less Pessimistic

Industry leaders talk optimistically about the future. They're counting on a big pickup in sales as the weather turns sensibly warmer. They insist the cold weather so far has hampered sales efforts.

Auto dealers, however, are less confident about the future. They're complaining about the profit margin is being narrowed, they say. Many dealers have already had to close up.

The less pessimistic in the industry emphasize that by May standard order than the record 1955, this year will be a good one for the industry. The industry turned out 7.9 million cars in 1955, and estimates are that it will certainly turn out more than 6,000,000 this year, with sales expected to be pretty much in line with production.

The industry is also hopeful about selling 1956 models. A lot of people who won't want to be paying higher prices for the 1957 models in June will be considering the 1956 models.

NY Industrials Suffer Wide Decline

By Elmer Walzer

New York, May 11.

Industrial shares this past week suffered their widest decline on the stock market since the week ended January 20. Aside from that section the market showed strength among the major groups. The rally lost a trifle. Utilities rose 0.72, their widest weekly gain since March 9 when it was 1.36.

Rails were the stars for the first three days of the week. Demand for the rails reflected favourable statements on the earnings this year would match those of 1955 despite higher operation costs.

Utilities which are hard money investment issues reflected the tight money market which is seen as good for utilities but bad for industrials.

It was tight money and a horde of disturbing news from the automobile industry that hit the industrial shares.

WIDE GAINS

Before the market ran into trouble on Thursday, there had been some very wide gains attained by issues outside the group used to calculate the averages. Even after the selling, some of these issues managed to score good gains.

Industrials at \$51.25 off 15.10 on the week and rails at 17.97 off 0.26 were at their lowest of the week at the close on Friday. Examples of the weekly losses in the industrial department gave a clue to the big average decline. Du Pont fell 7 1/4, Bethlehem Steel 6 1/4, Allied Chemical 5 1/4, Chrysler 2 1/4, General Motors 1 3/4, General Foods, 3 Texas Co. 7 1/4 and Steel 2 1/4.

Among the rails, Missouri Pacific gained 8 1/4 on the week. Gains in the specials ranged to more than 5 points in Hertz, Food Machinery, Owens Corning Fiberglass, and International Machines.—United Press.

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, May 13.

After business being done at over 80 cents mark earlier in the morning on Saturday, the market sagged on lack of trade support. At lower levels trade came in again and the market closed slightly better. Futures: No. 1 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 2 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 3 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 4 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 5 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 6 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 7 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 8 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 9 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 10 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 11 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 12 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 13 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 14 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 15 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 16 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 17 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 18 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 19 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 20 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 21 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 22 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 23 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 24 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 25 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 26 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 27 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 28 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 29 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 30 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 31 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 32 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 33 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 34 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 35 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 36 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 37 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 38 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 39 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 40 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 41 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 42 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 43 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 44 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 45 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 46 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 47 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 48 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 49 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 50 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 51 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 52 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 53 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 54 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 55 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 56 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 57 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 58 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 59 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 60 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 61 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 62 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 63 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 64 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 65 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 66 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 67 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 68 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 69 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 70 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 71 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 72 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 73 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 74 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 75 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 76 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 77 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 78 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 79 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 80 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 81 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 82 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 83 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 84 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 85 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 86 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 87 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 88 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 89 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 90 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 91 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 92 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 93 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 94 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 95 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 96 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 97 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 98 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 99 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 100 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 101 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 102 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 103 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 104 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 105 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 106 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 107 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 108 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 109 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 110 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 111 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 112 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 113 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 114 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 115 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 116 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 117 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 118 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 119 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 120 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 121 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 122 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 123 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 124 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 83 1/2-84 1/2, No. 125 rubber per lb. May 83 1/2-84 1/2, June 83 1/2-84 1/2, July 8

